



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

**FBIS-AFR-89-223
Tuesday
21 November 1989**

Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

FBIS-AFR-89-223

CONTENTS

21 November 1989

CENTRAL AFRICA

Central African Republic

PRC Delegation Meets Officials, Visits Dam Site <i>[Bangui Radio]</i>	1
---	---

Chad

Working Session With PRC Delegation Held <i>[Njamena Radio]</i>	1
Habre Meets PRC's Li Tieying <i>[Njamena Radio]</i>	1
Habre Returns Home After Official Visit to Italy <i>[Njamena Radio]</i>	1

Congo

Movement Opposed to Sassou-Nguesso Formed <i>[AFP]</i>	1
--	---

Equatorial Guinea

Mbasogo Receives Visiting USSR Solidarity Team <i>[Malabo Radio]</i>	2
Soviet Team, Party Counterpart Meet <i>[Malabo Radio]</i>	2

Gabon

Cabinet Examines Economy, Votes 1990 Budget <i>[Libreville Africa No 1]</i>	2
---	---

EAST AFRICA

Ethiopia

Tigray Rebel Official Assesses Rome Peace Talks <i>[BBC]</i>	3
Supreme Soviet Delegation Arrives 17 Nov <i>[Addis Ababa Radio]</i>	4
Delegation Head Meets Mengistu <i>[Addis Ababa International]</i>	4
Mengistu, GDR's Krenz Exchange Greetings <i>[Addis Ababa International]</i>	4
President Mengistu Greets PLO'S 'Arafat' <i>[Addis Ababa International]</i>	5

Kenya

EPLF Delegation Leader Addresses Nairobi Talks <i>[Nairobi Radio]</i>	5
Further Report on Peace Talks <i>[Addis Ababa Radio]</i>	6
President Moi Departs for FRG, UK 20 Nov <i>[Nairobi Radio]</i>	7
Moi Holds Talks With Zanzibar President <i>[KNA]</i>	7
Sudanese Emissary Delivers Al-Bashir Message <i>[KNA]</i>	7

Somalia

Rebels Report Capture of Gaalkacyo; 2000 Dead <i>[AFP]</i>	7
Beledweyne Said Overrun <i>[Radio of Somali National Movement]</i>	7
SNM Central Committee Resolutions Issued <i>[Voice of Somali National Movement]</i>	8
Rebel SPM 'Ready To Unite' With Rebel SNM <i>[AFP]</i>	9
AFP: SNM Rebels 'Short on Practical Ideas'	9
Reporter Visits SNM-Held Territory in North <i>[AFP]</i>	10

Uganda

Museveni Denies Intending To 'Impose' Constitution [Kampala Radio]	11
--	----

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Cape Administrator Welcomes Open Beaches [Johannesburg TV]	12
Declares All Beaches Open [SAPA]	12
Durban City Council Votes To Open Beaches [SAPA]	12
Natal Administrator Interviewed on Open Beaches [Johannesburg TV]	12
ANC: Relaxation of Apartheid Laws 'Meaningless' [Addis Ababa Radio Freedom]	13
Umlazi Police Wound 15 Black Men 20 Nov [SAPA]	14
Management, Workers Hold Talks [SAPA]	14
Buthlezi Issues Statement [SAPA]	14
Mercedes-Benz Workers End Strike 20 Nov [SAPA]	15
Two Workers Die in Transkei Brewery Unrest [SAPA]	15
De Klerk, Viljoen Meet Black Church Leaders [SAPA]	15
De Klerk, Rajbansi Hold Private Meeting 21 Nov [SAPA]	16
President De Klerk Addresses Export Businessmen [SAPA]	16
Police Temporarily Lift Restrictions on Moosa [SAPA]	17
Afrikaner Homeland Party Leader Interviewed [CITY PRESS 19 Nov]	17
Sisulu Welcomes Joint Inkatha Talks Invitation [Umtata Radio]	19
PAC To Meet New Movement in Harare 24 Nov [THE WEEKLY MAIL 17-23 Nov]	19
21 Nov Press Review on Current Problems, Issues [THE CITIZEN, etc.]	19

SOUTHERN AFRICA

Angola

BBC Reports More on Dos Santos-Mobutu Talks	22
'Internationalization' of Conflict Rejected [ANGOP]	22

Mozambique

Chief of Staff Reports 'Hundreds' Killed [Maputo Radio]	23
Machungo Discusses Economic Rehabilitation Program [Maputo Radio]	23

Namibia

SWAPO Names Candidate for Assembly Chairman [Windhoek Radio]	23
First Constituent Assembly Session Opens 21 Nov [SAPA]	24
SWAPO's Geingob Elected Chairman [Johannesburg Radio]	24
Departments Negotiate Use of Military Bases [Windhoek Radio]	25
UN To Monitor SADF Remaining in Civilian Posts [SAPA]	25
Nujoma Receives Nigerian Foreign Minister [Lagos Radio]	25
Nujoma To Encourage Foreign Investment, Assistance [Windhoek Radio]	25

Zimbabwe

Mugabe Urges Leaders 'To Shun Selfishness' [SAPA]	25
Plans 'Massive Resettlement Program' [PANA]	26

WEST AFRICA

Ghana

BBC Views Concern for Sep Coup Plotters' Fate	27
---	----

Guinea

France Cancels Country's Debt 16 Nov [Conakry Radio]	27
--	----

Guinea-Bissau

President Vieira Interviewed on Foreign Relations [London AL-HAWADITH 17 Nov]	27
Portugal's President Soares Arrives 20 Nov [AFP]	28
Amnesty Announced; 1986 Coup Plotters To Benefit [PANA]	28

Niger

President Addresses Rally, Outlines Foreign Policy [Niamey Radio]	28
---	----

Central African Republic

PRC Delegation Meets Officials, Visits Dam Site

AB2011063589 Bangui Domestic Service in French
1800 GMT 19 Nov 89

[Text] This afternoon, the visiting PRC delegation, after holding a plenary meeting this morning with a Central African Republic [CAR] delegation led by Foreign Minister Michel Gbezera-Bria, visited the (Lambali) dam site in the (Mbouali) subprefecture. They were accompanied to the dam site by Their Excellencies Ferdinand Pounzi and Xianjue Zhou, CAR ambassador to Beijing and PRC ambassador to the CAR, respectively.

After the welcome ceremony, which was performed by (Lou Cheng Zi), director of operations at the dam site, the delegation members listened to technical explanations given them by Albert Gomba Eyamon, project director, and Pascal Movola, deputy director in charge of civil engineering. According to a report by our correspondent, Julien Ntormbagni, the visit ended on a note of satisfaction from the members of the PRC delegation. On Tuesday [21 November], the PRC delegation will pay a series of visits to some members of our party, the National Assembly, and of the government.

Chad

Working Session With PRC Delegation Held

AB1711145589 Ndjamenat Domestic Service in French
1900 GMT 16 Nov 89

[Text] The PRC delegation led by Mr Li Tieying, state counsellor, member of the Chinese Communist Party Political Bureau, and chairman of the National Education Commission, held a working session at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs with a Chadian delegation. This morning's meeting was chaired by Mr Ouangmoutching Homsala, the minister counsellor at the presidency who deputized for the minister of external relations.

Opening the session this morning, the minister counsellor first of all welcomed the Chinese delegation. Mr Ouangmoutching Homsala said he was honored by the presence of this delegation because it began its African tour with Chad, which, according to the acting Chadian foreign minister, demonstrated the interest the PRC Government had in the Government of Chad. Mr Ouangmoutching particularly stressed the excellent relations of cooperation between Ndjamenat and Beijing.

Habre Meets PRC's Li Tieying

AB1711153789 Ndjamenat Domestic Service in French
1900 GMT 16 Nov 89

[Text] Early this afternoon, the president of the Republic received in audience Mr Li Tieying, state counsellor and member of the Chinese Communist Party's Central Committee, who is leading a ministerial delegation to our capital. The talks between President Hissein Habre

and Mr Li Tieying, which lasted nearly 1 hour and was the occasion for our guest to extend an invitation to the head of state from his Chinese counterpart to pay an official visit to China next year. Here is Mr Li Tieying speaking to reporters after his talks with President Hissein Habre:

[Begin Li recording in Chinese fading into French translation] President Hissein Habre received the delegation I am leading. We held very friendly talks. According to President Habre the talks were fruitful. At the beginning of our talks, I extended to His Excellency, President Hissein Habre cordial greetings and best wishes from Jiang Zemin, the secretary general of the Chinese Communist Party, Yang Shangkun, the president of the PRC, and Prime Minister Li Peng. We were sent here by PRC President Yang Shangkun to deliver a message to His Excellency President Hissein Habre, inviting him to visit Beijing. The PRC Government will make sure that this visit is a successful one. During the meeting, President Hissein Habre reviewed relations of cooperation between our two friendly countries. As you know we have been trying to improve cultural and other relations with Chad. In conformity with the principles of equality, mutual benefit, and [word indistinct] development, we are ready to promote trade and cooperation with Chad. Our talks were very friendly and also focused on international issues. [end recording]

Habre Returns Home After Official Visit to Italy

AB1511211389 Ndjamenat Domestic Service in French
1900 GMT 15 Nov 89

[Text] The president of the Republic, El Haj Hissein Habre, returned this evening to Ndjamenat from Rome, Italy, where he addressed the 25th general conference of the UN Food and Agriculture Organization. The head of state was welcomed a while ago by Minister of state Djidingar Dono Ngardoum, accompanied by the chairman of the CSP [expansion unknown], the minister of interior, the first deputy commander of the Chadian National Armed Forces, and the first deputy to the mayor of the city of Ndjamenat.

Congo

Movement Opposed to Sassou-Nguesso Formed

AB1811083289 Paris AFP in French 1842 GMT
17 Nov 89

[Text] Abidjan, 17 Nov (AFP)—A former close aide of Reverend Fulbert Youlou, first president of the Congo from 1959 to 1963, announced today in a communique given to AFP in Abidjan the formation of the Union for Congolese Democracy (UDC), an opposition movement to Congolese President Denis Sassou-Nguesso's regime. The founding chairman of this movement, Mr Sylvain Bamba, 52, was at one time permanent undersecretary to Dominique N'zala Kaunda, minister of interior and justice, until Reverend Fulbert Youlou resigned in 1963.

The UDC, he stated in an interview granted to AFP in Abidjan, calls for the return of a multiparty system, the organization of free elections in the Congo, and the return to a free market system. The UDC also calls for the revival of the Kouilou Hydroelectric Dam project, which was one of President Fulbert Youlou's major projects; the creation of 20,000 new jobs; the revival of the agricultural sector; the rehabilitation of all the health posts of the country; a reform of the educational system; the renovation of road infrastructure; and the adoption of a policy in town planning that will eliminate ghettos in the suburbs of Brazzaville. Mr Bamba announced that he would publish the organizational chart of his movement before the end of this year, 1989. He claimed he can count on a large support inside Congo, as well as among those in exile. The UDF chairman himself has been living in exile since 1963 between France, Spain, Ivory Coast, and Gabon. He returned only once to Congo, in 1972, to attend the funeral of the Reverend Fulbert Youlou, who died in exile in Madrid.

Equatorial Guinea

Mbasogo Receives Visiting USSR Solidarity Team

AB2011211589 Malabo Domestic Service in Spanish
2100 GMT 17 Nov 89

[Text] President Obiang Nguema Mbasogo today received (Nasarov Talbek), the head of the visiting Soviet delegation who is also minister of public education as well as a member of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Presidium of the Soviet Committee for Solidarity with Asian and African Countries. The president warmly welcomed the Soviet delegation to Equatorial Guinea, a country moving slowly but confidently toward consolidating its democratic process. He then stressed that the Democratic Party of Equatorial Guinea (PDGE) is proof of the consolidation of this democratic process, which will succeed through exchanges with friendly countries. Also present at the meeting were Alejandro Envoro Ovono, minister of state with special duties, Juan Micha Mifumu, PDGE political and administrative secretary, as well as Soviet Ambassador Lev Vajrameev and two top officials from his embassy.

Soviet Team, Party Counterpart Meet

AB2011211689 Malabo Domestic Service in Spanish
2100 GMT 17 Nov 89

[Text] The visiting delegation of the Soviet Committee for Solidarity with Asian and African countries and a delegation of the Democratic Party of Equatorial Guinea (PDGE) today held its first working session in the conference hall of the Ministry of Culture, Tourism, and Enterprise Promotion. After welcoming the delegation, Juan Micha Mifumu, the head of the PDGE delegation, read the agenda which contains the following main items: exchange of information on the founding and functioning of the national party and of the Soviet Committee for Solidarity; discussions on the official text

of the Constitution of Equatorial Guinea, the PDGE statutes, program of action, and sociopolitical and other issues relating to the party.

At the end of this inaugural session, Leandro Mbomio Nsue, member of the PDGE Central Committee and minister of culture, tourism, and crafts promotion, presented a painting representing the Bantu people's fertility to the Soviet delegation. Both delegations then visited the PDGE headquarters and the Obiong Nguema Mbasogo National Agriculture College. This was the first part of the activities scheduled for the visiting delegation.

Gabon

Cabinet Examines Economy, Votes 1990 Budget

AB1611132889 Libreville Africa No 1 in French
0730 GMT 16 Nov 89

[Text] In Gabon, the cabinet meeting held yesterday under the chairmanship of the head of state, Omar Bongo, centered on the country's economic and financial situation. The meeting was convened mainly to examine the state budget for the 1990 financial year which, for income and expenditure amounts to 400 billion CFA [African Financial Community] francs—that is, an increase of 50 billion over last year's budget. This reflects a slight improvement. In any case, for the government, there is no question of relaxing the policy on financial rigor, or do you not agree with me, Louis Mba Ondo?

[Ondo] There is no question of the Gabonese Government abandoning its policy of austerity at this time, as the impact of the crisis continues to prevail. The policy of financial rigor will, therefore, have to be pursued, according to the communique issued by the cabinet. The decision is wise and logical, for in this era of recession, only sustained effort to ensure proper financial management can alleviate the effects of the crisis which will continue to be felt for a long time, the end of which nobody can as yet determine. Recurrent expenditures will, consequently, be maintained at a slightly lower level, while the wages bill will remain the same as that of 1989.

The communique further noted that even though rigor is necessary in management, it nonetheless constitutes a hindrance to economic growth, which can perform best only against the background of an improving financial climate. Hence, the communique continued, the 1990 budget places emphasis on boosting activities through a substantial budgetary allocation and the adoption of backup measures. The investment budget will increase from 63.2 billion CFA francs in 1989 to 74.8 billion in 1990. To encourage the private sector to emulate the steps taken by government, the cabinet has made provision for the introduction of tax policies aimed at boosting investment. Finally, the government will combat tax evasion and the expansion of the nontraditional commercial sector which indulges in unfair competition with firms that strictly abide by the relevant rules and regulations.

Ethiopia

Tigray Rebel Official Assesses Rome Peace Talks

AB1711142089 London BBC World Service in English
1615 GMT 16 Nov 89

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Little has been heard so far on the week of talks in Rome between the Ethiopian Government and the rebel Tigray People's Liberation Front, TPLF, that began on 4 November. The talks came at a time that TPLF was in the middle of a big offensive, pushing deep into Welde, Gonder, and Shewe Provinces with its allies, the EPDM [Ethiopian People's Democratic Movement]. But it also followed report of a split in the TPLF with the Marxist-Leninist group allegedly trying to gain control. Well, the chairman of the TPLF Central Committee, Meles Zenawi, is in London and Julian Marshal asked him if anything had been agreed at the talks in Rome.

[Begin recording] [Zenawi] Yes, we agreed on several points of procedure like the working language, the rules of record-keeping, and we endorsed the agenda for the preliminary talks [words indistinct].

[Marshal] It doesn't seem an awful lot in 7 days.

[Zenawi] Well, it's not an awful lot. The talks could have been much more productive given goodwill on the other side.

[Marshal] So you say that the Ethiopians were being obstructive?

[Zenawi] I am saying that they didn't measure up to our expectations.

[Marshal] What did you go to Rome hoping for?

[Zenawi] We hoped that all procedural matters would be agreed upon in the first round of talks and we would start the substantive talks immediately after.

[Marshal] So what was it that the TPLF went to Rome asking for?

[Zenawi] We weren't asking for anything in particular. We were asking for a fair rule of procedure to handle the substantive discussions.

[Marshal] When you talk in terms of rules of procedure are we talking about choice of a chairman and that kind of thing?

[Zenawi] Yes, choice of chairman, the agenda of the substantive talks, and things like the identity of the delegates to the substantive talks.

[Marshal] Now you did lose out on something which was that you wanted the EPDM to be there as well, but the Ethiopian Government refused, did they not?

[Zenawi] We didn't lose out on that, but the government side was not ready to even discuss this issue at the

present round of talks and that issue has been postponed till the next round of talks. We shall get it ready [words indistinct].

[Marshal] Are you going to make it a condition for future discussions with the Ethiopian Government that your delegation also has an EPDM component?

[Zenawi] It doesn't sound logical to us that the government which has declared that it is ready to negotiate with all sides, with all opposition forces in the country refuses to negotiate with the EPDM which is one of the most significant opposition forces in the country.

[Marshal] But one would expect the EPDM to be a part of your delegation?

[Zenawi] We wish to have a joint TPLF-EPDM delegation.

[Marshal] Despite the fact that the Ethiopian Government described the EPDM as the Amharic wing of the TPLF, nothing more than that?

[Zenawi] Well, they have used a lot of epithets to describe various opposition forces up to the very recent past [words indistinct] some remote mountains, as far as the government is concerned so it's not surprising that they are using similar epithets in describing other organizations.

[Marshal] To what extent has the domination now of your Central Committee by the Marxist-Leninist Party of Tigray affected the thinking of the TPLF?

[Zenawi] The TPLF is a revolutionary democratic movement which does not [words indistinct] people of different [words indistinct] religion including priests and Muslim clerics participate. Now the minimum requirement is the acceptance of the TPLF program and whoever accepts the TPLF program, whether he is a Marxist or Leninist accepts the organization.

[Marshal] But it has been suggested that the struggle for power by the Marxist-Leninist Party of Tigray has led to great divisions within the TPLF and to a certain amount of bloodletting.

[Zenawi] There was no bloodletting and there was no power struggle as such. There were differences of opinion. Some of the past leadership of the TPLF said that they couldn't accept the program of the TPLF any more, so they were expelled from the TPLF, and that's it. I don't think there is bloodletting in that.

[Marshal] How about yourself, which tendency do you belong to?

[Zenawi] There are no [changes thought] ...there aren't various tendencies in Marxist-Leninist movement or if I may say so, representing [words indistinct].

[Marshal] And are you a member then of the Marxist-Leninist Party of Tigray?

[Zenawi] Yes, I am. [end recording]

Supreme Soviet Delegation Arrives 17 Nov

EA1811171489 Addis Ababa Domestic Service
in Amharic 1700 GMT 17 Nov 89

[Text] The Supreme Soviet delegation which arrived in Addis Ababa this morning to discuss relations between Ethiopia and the USSR, and in particular the strengthening of ties between the two (?parliaments), was briefed at the State Council this afternoon. The report compiled by our correspondent will be read by Alemneh Wasie.

[Begin Alemneh recording] The delegation led by Comrade Makhtay Sagdiyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet and chairman of the Kazakh SSR Presidium, was briefed on the objective conditions in our country by Comrade Dr Fasil Nahom, head of legal and external relations in the State Council with the rank of minister.

Dr Fasil noted that there have been strong ties between Ethiopia and the USSR for a very long time. He added that our revolution, which erupted in 1974, followed the path of the great Soviet revolution, which stands for justice, equality and social progress. This further cemented our relations.

Comrade Dr Fasil went on to talk about the formation of the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia [PDRE] and the tasks undertaken by National Shengo and the State Council. He spoke in particular about the peace call issued by the second session of the National Shengo. After assessing the danger looming in the northern part of our country, he said, the Shengo drew up steps to preserve the unity and peace of our country.

As regards the PDRE's foreign relations, he further elaborated that the Republic fully supports and actively participates in the UN, OAU, and Nonaligned Movement and also belongs, on the basis of equality and mutual interest, to various continental and regional organizations.

For his part, the head of the Supreme Soviet delegation, Comrade Makhtay Sagdiyev, expressed thanks for the hospitality given to his delegation. He added that the visit had created favorable conditions for further understanding and on-the-spot familiarization with the tangible steps being taken by the National Shengo to resolve the problem in the northern part of the country peacefully. Comrade Sagdiyev likewise explained the reforms taking place in the USSR in political, economic, and social spheres and spoke about activities of the Supreme Soviet. Comrade Makhtay Sagdiyev said that the visit would make a contribution toward further well-being and mutual [word indistinct], and promote the cooperation and development endeavors of the two countries. [end recording]

Delegation Head Meets Mengistu

EA2011220389 Addis Ababa in Amharic to Neighboring Countries 1600 GMT 20 Nov 89

[Text] Comrade President Mengistu Haile Mariam today received and held talks with Comrade Makhtay Sagdiyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet and chairman of the Kazakh SSR Presidium.

At the ceremony, which took place at the State Council, Comrade Makhtay Sagdiyev said that the Supreme Soviet delegation led by him had exchanged important views with their counterparts in the State Council, which could strengthen the existing relations and cooperation between the (?parliaments) of the two friendly countries. In addition, while touring some Ethiopian regions, he said, his delegation had learned much about the country's efforts in the fields of agriculture, industry, and other development areas, and he expressed his appreciation for what had been done during the revolutionary years in the economic and social spheres.

Stating that the Ethiopian people are peace-loving, Comrade Sagdiyev said the Soviet people and government heartily supported the peace initiative passed by the Ethiopian National Shengo, to resolve peacefully the problem in the north of our country.

Comrade President Mengistu, for his part, pointed out that the relationship between Ethiopia and the USSR is a good one and that the delegation's visit would make a special contribution to the further strengthening of that relationship. Comrade President Mengistu added that the Ethiopian people would relentlessly seek peace, to resolve the problem in the north of our country and in general, to further their overall well-being and development.

Mengistu, GDR's Krenz Exchange Greetings

EA1611125889 Addis Ababa in Amharic to Neighboring Countries 1600 GMT 15 Nov 89

[Text] Today Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, secretary general of the Workers Party of Ethiopia [WPE] Central Committee, president of the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia [PDRE] and commander in chief of the revolutionary Armed Forces, sent a message of congratulations on the 10th anniversary of the signing of the friendship and cooperation agreement between the PDRE and the GDR.

On behalf of the WPE Central Committee, government and people of the PDRE and on his own behalf Comrade President Mengistu sent the message to Comrade Egon Krenz, first secretary of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SED] Central Committee and chairman of the State Council and through him to the SED Central Committee, the government and people of the GDR.

Comrade President Mengistu noted that since the inception of the Ethiopian Revolution, the friendship and comprehensive cooperation between the two countries had grown from strength to strength and had achieved

great results. He added that the signing of the friendship and cooperation agreement between the two countries had further strengthened these fruitful relations. He went on to say that the signing of the agreement had laid a firm foundation for closer ties and cooperation between the two countries as well as the struggle of the two countries for world peace and social development. The comrade president said that it was his firm belief that the ever-strengthening relations between the two countries would grow from strength to strength in the interest and mutual benefit of the two countries.

The comrade president took the opportunity to wish the brotherly people of the GDR, progress, prosperity and peace, and good health for Comrade Egon Krenz.

In another development, Comrade Egon Krenz sent a message of congratulations today to Comrade President Mengistu Haile Mariam and through him to the WPE Central Committee, government and people of the PDRE on the 10th anniversary of the signing of the friendship and cooperation agreement between the two countries.

In his message, which he sent on behalf of the SED Central Committee, the State Council, the people of the GDR and on his own behalf, Comrade Egon Krenz said that the signing of the agreement between the two countries had laid the foundations for the strengthening of relations between the parties, governments and peoples of the two countries.

President Mengistu Greets PLO'S 'Arafat

EA1711135289 Addis Ababa in English to Neighboring Countries 1530 GMT 16 Nov 89

[Text] Comrade President Mengistu Haile Mariam today congratulated the people and government of Palestine on the occasion of the first anniversary of the creation of the state of Palestine. In a message to Brother Yasir 'Arafat, president of the state of Palestine and chairman of the Executive Committee of the PLO, Comrade Mengistu expressed best wishes to the (?president) and through him to the brotherly people of Palestine.

President Mengistu said he was happy and encouraged by brother 'Arafat's great efforts in the search for a peaceful settlement of the Middle East problem and assured him of the support and goodwill of the people and Government of Ethiopia in the pursuit [words indistinct]. President Mengistu expressed his government's [words indistinct] the brotherly relations existing between the two peoples will be further strengthened (?in the years to come) and availed himself of the opportunity to convey his best wishes for the personal well-being of the Palestinian leader and for the realization of the aspirations of the people of Palestine.

Kenya

EPLF Delegation Leader Addresses Nairobi Talks

EA2011180489 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 0640 GMT 20 Nov 89

[Address by Al-Amin Muhammad Said, leader of the Eritrean People's Liberation Front (EPLF) delegation, to opening of Ethiopian Government-EPLF Talks in Nairobi; processed from Arabic—live or recorded]

[Text] Mr President Daniel arap Moi, Mr President Jimmy Carter, honorable guests: Allow me at the beginning, Mr President, to express our gratitude and appreciation for the facilities offered by the Kenyan Government to host the peace talks. We particularly appreciate the (?stance) of President Moi for giving us some of his precious time in personally attending and making the opening speech.

To us, Nairobi is the land of freedom and the pioneer of the struggle against foreign rule, and it is now the place where the longest dispute in Africa is being debated, this is more than a mere token.

I would like also to forward our heartfelt thanks to President Carter, Mrs Carter, and the Carter Center, for shouldering the burden in taking the initiative and for their help in conducting the peace talks.

We came to Nairobi with an open mind and with a heart full of hope and optimism. This hope and optimism are based on our profound commitment to arrive at agreement on the remaining issues in preparatory talks, so this will soon open the way to starting fundamental talks on the Eritrean-Ethiopian conflict aimed at finding a just solution to our cause, and at achieving peace and stability in this area which has been engaged in bloody wars for the past three decades.

As was stressed in the final announcement after the Atlanta talks of the leadership of the EPLF, we are considering the Atlanta talks a step forward. This is not because of its outcome, but rather because it was the beginning of the peace process itself.

The failure to arrive at the first stage at an agreement on the fundamental issues, and the time wasted in useless details, this is admittedly a setback which proves the size of the obstacles which are going to stand in our way in the future. However, these obstacles and other obstructions which could subsequently emerge, should not deter our determination.

The truth is that the Ethiopian Government is still putting out propaganda which is false and which incite, and in some cases, is outright blackmail which obstructs the progression of the wheel of peace which we aim to bring about. It tries to prevent the supervision of the peace process launched by the concerned governments and international public opinion in general.

In Eritrea, the Ethiopian Regime is bent on exerting futile efforts escalating the campaign of displacing and moving people so as to weaken the Eritrean struggle and to create a de facto division of Eritrea.

Thus, it is incumbent upon us not to be diverted from our path by these foolish actions. That is because we have been, and still are, seeing the peace question from a strategic and moral outlook, and it is not subordinate to any other consideration. The absence of peace has brought various immense crimes to our people for 28 years; and, as a result of this, regardless of obstacles, we are ever ready to exert efforts until the present peace process succeeds.

Mr President, Daniel arap Moi, Mr President, Jimmy Carter, honorable guests: As we are talking about peace, there is an issue of immediate and urgent importance and one which cannot be ignored. This is the question of the drought which has fallen upon our country, Eritrea, this year.

This could cause far more harm and destruction than the past waves of famine. There are many reasons for this drought, most importantly the lack of rain, especially from June through to August.

In addition to that, the past tragedies have swept away our people's agricultural and pastoral resources to the degree that our people cannot combat another tragedy.

Despite this we are exerting our utmost efforts and are following a practical program for the rapid distribution of relief supplies which we have obtained for the needy areas. Yet, we are certain that the size of the tragedy is much greater than our ability to cope with it.

Thus, we are calling on the international community to understand the scope of the imminent catastrophe and to mobilize the necessary resources in order to avoid another famine. In addition, we call on the international community to use the facilities offered by the EPLF, and we urge that the aid should not be sent through the Ethiopian regime which recently announced the mobilization of war resources.

The peaceful and just solution for the Eritrean cause, as well as democracy, stability, and comfort for the Ethiopian people, and peace and stability for our area as a whole—all these are goals which are mutually interwoven. This is why we were, and still are, exerting efforts to find comprehensive solutions for them.

It goes without saying that we are in need of the help of the international community in these tasks.

Finally, on the occasion of the evening of this meeting, I would like again to convey our heartfelt thanks and appreciation to President Moi for playing host to these peace talks in this pleasant land, particularly for the extra efforts they made to open this meeting.

I also give many thanks for the efforts of President Carter and the Carter Center which we cannot forget,

and the efforts of all presidents and those concerned, who exerted considerable efforts to make these talks a tangible reality.

We sincerely hope that the help which is being provided by all benevolent will continue until the efforts we made for peace yield fruit. Thank you.

Further Report on Peace Talks

*EA2111112689 Addis Ababa Domestic Service
in Amharic 1700 GMT 20 Nov 89*

[Excerpts] The awaited second round of procedural talks between the Ethiopian Government and the opposition group, the Eritrean People's Liberation Front [EPLF] opened today in Nairobi. At the opening ceremony at Kenyatta Conference Center this morning, the host, Kenyan President Daniel arap Moi, and the former American President Jimmy Carter, expressed their best wishes for the success of the talks, which are a continuation of the Atlanta talks. The Ethiopian Government's delegation leader, Comrade Dr Ashagre Yigletu, and the EPLF delegation leader, Mr al-Amin Muhammad Siad, in turn, stated that they will do their best for the success of the talks. The Voice of Ethiopia reporter, Getachew Haile Mariam, reported by telephone.

[Begin Getachew recording] The meeting which opened in Nairobi today is a continuation of the Atlanta meeting. It is recalled that the two parties met in Atlanta last September, and discussed a 13-point agenda. They agreed on 10 points, and could not agree on 3. They then agreed to meet in Nairobi, to resolve the outstanding issues. These unresolved 3 items have great relevance for the substantive talks. Thus, the Nairobi meeting should resolve these three main issues, in order to proceed to the substantive talks.

The three unresolved issues are: the issue of two chairmen-mediators, the choice and role of observers, and the secretariat [words indistinct]. Since the Kenyan Government had given great thought to this problem of its neighboring country, the coming talks were covered extensively by the Kenyan mass media.

The EPLF delegation arrived in Nairobi last Thursday [16 November]. The Ethiopian delegation and President Carter arrived in Nairobi yesterday [19 November]. Both were received by the Kenyan assistant minister for foreign affairs, Mr Joseph Muliro. Two children presented them with bouquets of flowers. [passage omitted]

Dr Ashagre made his speech in Amharic, while the EPLF delegation leader, Al-Amin Muhammad said, spoke in Arabic, as he did in Atlanta.

The opening ceremony was concluded with an exchange of speeches, after which the two delegations took pictures with Presidents Moi and Jimmy Carter, as well as other guests. They were then (?taken) to another meeting place, where they held talks up to this evening. They are to resume tomorrow. [end recording]

President Moi Departs for FRG, UK 20 Nov
EA2011191989

[Editorial Report] Nairobi Domestic Service in Swahili begins a live relay at 0740 GMT on 20 November of President Daniel arap Moi's departure from Jomo Kenyatta International Airport, Nairobi, for Bonn. The station reports that the president's aircraft takes off at 0745 GMT.

The announcer says President Moi is being accompanied on his tour by Foreign Minister Dr Robert Ouko, Energy Minister Nicholas Biwott, Livestock Development Minister Elijiah Mwangale, Tourism Minister Katana Ngala, Minister in the Office of the President Burudi Nabwera, Minister of Technical Training and Applied Technology Prof Samson Ogeri, Minister of Research, Science and Technology George Muhoho, and Minister of Home Affairs and National Heritage Davidson Kuguru.

The announcer reports that President Moi was seen off by the vice president, Prof George Saitoti, and the Chief of General Staff, General Mahmud Muhammad, among others.

At 1000 GMT the station announces that Moi has left for a 6-day official visit to West Germany and the UK.

Moi Holds Talks With Zanzibar President
EA1511192689 Nairobi KNA in English 1253 GMT 15 Nov 89

[Excerpt] Nairobi, 15 November—President Daniel arap Moi today at State House, Nairobi, held talks with the visiting Tanzanian second vice-president, Mr Idris Abdul Wakil. Their talks centered on matters of mutual interest between the two sister countries.

President Moi said relations between Kenya and Tanzania were cordial. He said visits such as the one the Tanzanian second vice-president was making, helped to strengthen the relations even further. President Moi hoped that the second vice-president would visit as many projects as possible to witness the efforts of Kenyans in raising their standards of living.

Later President Moi hosted a luncheon for the Tanzanian leader, who is also the president of Zanzibar and chairman of the Revolutionary Council. [passage omitted]

Sudanese Emissary Delivers Al-Bashir Message
AB1611134289 Nairobi KNA in English 0155 GMT 16 Nov 89

[Text] Nairobi 16 Nov—President Daniel arap Moi today at State House, Nairobi, received a special message from the Sudanese leader, Lieutenant General 'Umar Hasan Ahmad al-Bashir.

The message was delivered to the president by a member of the Sudanese National Salvation Command Council, Brigadier 'Uthman Ahmad Hasan 'Uthman.

Brigadier Hasan was accompanied by several senior officials of the Sudanese Government.

Also present during the occasion were the minister for foreign affairs and international co-operation, Dr Robert Ouko, an assistant minister in that ministry, Mr Chris Obure, the permanent secretary, Mr Bathwel Kiplagat and the director of political affairs in the same ministry, Mr Ochieng Adala.

In another function at State House, Nairobi, President Moi held discussions with the executive director of UNICEF, Mr James Grant, who paid him a courtesy call.

Mr Grant was accompanied by the resident representative for UNICEF in Kenya, Mr Baquer Namazi.

Present during the discussions was the permanent secretary in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and international cooperation, Mr Bathwel Kiplagat.

Somalia

Rebels Report Capture of Gaalkacyo; 2000 Dead
AB2111161989 Paris AFP in English 1609 GMT 21 Nov 89

[Text] London, Nov 21 (AFP)—The rebel Somali National Movement [SNM] said Tuesday it had captured the town of Gaalkacyo in central Somalia after two days of fierce fighting with government troops. A rebel spokesman here said the battle last Friday and Saturday had left 2,000 dead, but he was unable to specify each side's losses.

The SNM normally operates in northern Somalia, where it captured substantial territory after launching a major offensive in May last year. It is still besieging the main northern towns, including the provincial capital Hargeysa and the strategic Gulf of Aden port Berbera.

Beledweyne Said Overrun

EA2011194989 (Clandestine) Radio of the Somali National Movement in Somali 1500 GMT 20 Nov 89

[Text] A report we have received from a Somali National Movement [SNM] correspondent in Hiiraan Region [central Somalia] says that on Saturday night [18 November] SNM combatants fought inside Beledweyne [central Somalia] Town with (enemy troops), overrunning the base of the enemy brigade in the town.

Our heroic forces held the brigade base for 5 hours, but had to withdraw later for technical reasons.

During their operation the SNM righteous forces inflicted heavy casualties in men and materiel on the confused enemy troops. During the operation the righteous forces of the SNM captured various light weapons

and vehicles. Ten enemy soldiers were killed, and more than 40 others were wounded. The SNM forces suffered no casualties in this operation.

Meanwhile, our reporter in Mugud Region [central Somalia] reports that SNM fighters carried out an ambush along the Gaalkacyo-(Gawsiiradley) Road, dealing widespread damage to the enemy, and capturing two tankers. The SNM righteous fighters suffered no losses during the ambush.

SNM Central Committee Resolutions Issued

EA1611194189 (Clandestine) Voice of the Somali National Movement in Somali 1500 GMT 15 Nov 89

[Excerpts] Dear listeners: Welcome to a special program on the resolutions adopted by the sixth ordinary session of the Somali National Movement [SNM] Central Committee which concluded recently at the SNM headquarters. A critical situation now prevails in our motherland in almost all sectors. The economy is shattered. There is serious social unrest and a political crisis. These are but some of the problems currently plaguing our motherland. All these problems can be attributed to the desperate regime which is now facing a critical situation. [passage omitted]

The oppressive years during which the regime has ruled have brought about the armed struggle by opposition movements, in particular the opposition to the dictator's regime by the northerners. It is this struggle which spearheads the current campaign to restore the freedom which the people so much cherish.

The armed struggle has destroyed the regime's administrative machinery and demoralized its forces. The armed struggle against the regime has forced foreign donors to stop aiding the regime and has succeeded in isolating it. The majority of people in the country have lost faith in the government headed by dictator Siad and are calling for his removal.

Siad Barre's decision to introduce changes in the country's political system cannot be taken seriously. He merely wants to prolong his stay in power. There is no truth in whatever this man says. It is a call coming from a desperate man. The idea of having peace talks and accepting the formation of other political parties is not a bad idea, but the current situation in the country does not allow for this. What you must not forget is that Barre is a well-known liar. Barre is no longer in a bargaining position. As long as Barre and his clique are in power, the question of having peace talks and introducing a multi-party system is out.

The SNM and, indeed, other opposition movements have stated their position clearly—namely, as long as Barre and company are in power, we are not going to have any kind of talks with them. The only language the regime understands is force, and force is what we are going to use to remove him. That is the only way to get rid of the regime and all that it stands for. The SNM calls

on the opposition parties engaged in an armed struggle to rid the Somali people of the oppressive rule of the dictator, to intensify their struggle. The SNM calls on the Somali people to unite in general and join the popular uprising. It assures them that the SNM welcomes them anywhere, any time.

The sixth ordinary session of the SNM Central Committee, 1989, has resolved to appoint an organization committee, whose members are:

1. Sa'id Ahmad Nur
2. 'Uthman Adan Bool
3. Jama Salah Ahmad
4. (?Sa'id Khayreh Don)
5. Ahmad Jama Sa'id
6. Abd al-Hakin Muhammad Adan
7. Abdi Hasan Liban
8. Ali Sa'id Sulayman
9. Muhammad Hashi Ilmi
10. Faysal Ahmad Jama
11. Yusuf 'Uthman Dobleh
12. Sahardid Muhammad Ali
13. Abd al-Rahman 'Uthman Jama
14. Muhammad Jania Adan
15. Ahmad Guhad Waays
16. Ilmi Ali Abdi
17. Adan Isa Ahmad

The work of the organization committee will be to prepare the constitution and its implementation. [passage omitted]

The sixth session of the SNM Central Committee has also named an Executive Committee, whose members are:

1. Abdallah Askar, commander of the liberation forces
2. Abd al-Rahman Ahmad Ali, secretary of foreign affairs
3. Ibrahim Sa'id, secretary for the economy
4. (?Hasan Guled), secretary of information
5. Daud Muhammad Geleh, secretary for mobilization and administration of liberated areas
6. Yahyah Haji Ibrahim, secretary of justice and religious affairs
7. Abdullahi Muhammad Haji Dualeh, secretary of health and social affairs
8. (?Chebleh) secretary of central areas

Members of independent agencies:

1. [Name indistinct], chief justice
2. Faysal Haji Jama, attorney general
3. Muhammad Dahir [no title given]

Dear listeners, we will bring the other part of this program tomorrow night. Until then, we wish you good listening.

Rebel SPM 'Ready To Unite' With Rebel SNM

AB171111589 Paris AFP in English 1011 GMT
17 Nov 89

[Text] Hargeysa District, Somalia, Nov 17 (AFP)—Somalia's two main rebel movements had discussions last week about joining forces.

The meeting took place in this region south of the provincial capital Hargeysa in northern Somalia at the headquarters of the Somali National Movement, which was holding a central committee session.

It was joined by six members of the southern-based Somali Patriotic Movement, headed by executive committee member Abdirrahmane Mohammed Sheik Mahdi.

He told AFP his movement was "ready to unite" with the SNM. "We believe that a united front would be better. We had initial contacts for union. We want to unite with a party really fighting in the field."

The SNM, formed in 1981, has between 10,000 and 20,000 guerrillas who control about half of northern Somalia. They are mostly from the Issaq clan, the majority in the north, plus some Issa and high-ranking Ogadeni officers who have deserted from the army.

The SPM came into being last March after a mutiny by Ogadenis at the garrison in the southern port town of Kismaayo. It controls part of the frontier region with Kenya and Bakool and Juba facing Ethiopia, Mr. Mahdi said.

He named its main leaders as Colonel Beshir Ali Salaad, a deserter, and former MP Omar Malim.

AFP: SNM Rebels 'Short on Practical Ideas'

AB1911143689 Paris AFP in English 1355 GMT
19 Nov 89

[By Michel Sailhan]

[Text] SNM [Somali National Movement] rebel headquarters, Somalia, Nov 19 (AFP)—Rebels fighting to bring down President Mohamed Siad Barre's regime have made spectacular military gains, but seem short on practical ideas of what they would do if they won the battle.

The Mogadishu government is of "a brutality that has no parallel in the rest of the world," SNM President Ahmed Mohamed Silanyo told an AFP reporter at his headquarters south of the northern capital, Hargeysa.

"Barre has no parallel. We want an egalitarian system, a democratic form of government, free elections and a multiparty system," Mr. Silanyo said, setting out the aims of the Somali National Movement, which was founded in London in 1981.

He accused troops loyal to Major-General Barre, who has held [words indistinct] two decades, of killing and

wounding more people in northern Somalia in the past 18 months, mainly in heavy bombing raids against civilians. Many victims are Issaqs, who consider themselves ignored by Mogadishu.

In May, the SNM launched a major offensive against main towns in the north. Though swiftly forced to pull out, it took control of [words indistinct] of the border with Djibouti and of several smaller towns, including Zeila and Loyada.

Four SNM divisions surround Hargeysa, a correspondent travelling through the region was told as he looked down on the abandoned town from the highlands with the rebel commander in charge. But Colonel Mohamed Ali Omar, a deserter, would not say how exactly many rebel fighters he led.

The SNM pulled out of Hargeysa for "tactical reasons" in August, but sends reconnaissance teams in at night. Government troops hold a nearby barracks and a airport. The 80,000 inhabitants have fled.

The rebels want full control over roads from Hargeysa to Borama in the west and the northeastern port of Berbera, but government troops have mined access to the roads and shot at the SNM patrol talking in this reporter and a photographer early one morning.

Well-equipped, heavily armed, most of the fighters questioned by AFP were unable to give a clear account of the rebel movement's goals, notwithstanding the policies sketched by Mr. Silanyo.

"People are fighting, but they don't know why," one SNM intellectual said of the war that has pitted Sunni Moslems of the same faith and the same language against each other. "All these ideas of democracy are on paper. It is not put into practice."

As moderate Moslems, SNM militants reject any form of fundamentalism and often forget their daily duties of prayer.

Most often, the rebels compare themselves with the Moslem guerrillas fighting the communist government in Afghanistan. "We are the mujahedeen of the Horn of Africa," as one put it.

"Barre always regarded Issaqs as a threat," said Mr. Silanyo. "The north has a lot of grievances. Underdevelopment, repression. We are at the receiving end."

The intellectual, who asked not to be named, believes the political vacuum stems from the fact that "no leader has emerged so far from the fighting."

"We believe we can win the war," he added, "but there will still be a long way to go in terms of politics."

Mr. Silanyo, who was a minister under Major-General Barre until 1982, is not a fighter and his authority has been contested several times. The movement's Central

Committee of 47 only include seven soldiers, all colonels who deserted from the regular army and no guerrilla leaders.

There are also only seven Issaqs in the Central Committee, though most of the movement's thousands of combatants are drawn from the northern clan. Last year, the SNM reached an accord with the neighbouring Isa people in the fight against central authority.

But most of the high-ranking officers who have defected to the rebels come, like much of the Somali Army itself, from the Ogaden clan. Internationally, the movement could well find itself short of heavyweight allies.

The Soviet Union has in the past backed the regime in Mogadishu, which began as a revolutionary government but has over the years turned into what almost resembles a Barre family concern. The major-general switched to Washington at the beginning of the Ogaden war against Moscow's Ethiopian allies in 1977.

The United States has recently closely tied its backing for the government to an improvement in its widely criticised human rights record, but it is clear that the political future of the SNM rebels will largely depend on its ability to extend its support among the patchwork of clans in Somalia.

Reporter Visits SNM-Held Territory in North

AB1711150289 Paris AFP in English 1335 GMT
17 Nov 89

[By Michel Sailhan]

[Text] Hargeysa District, Somalia, Nov 17 (AFP)—An 18-day trip through rebel-held territory in northern Somalia showed that the Somali National Movement [SNM] has set up a well-equipped and strongly-armed people's army to oppose the regime of President Mohamed Siad Barre.

The region from the far north-west facing Djibouti, down to rebel headquarters close to the Ethiopian border south of the provincial capital Hargeysa, is controlled by several thousand mujahiddin who blend in closely with the local populace, both nomadic and sedentary.

In each town and village this reporter visited—Zeila, Gerisa, Gergera, Issa Sudan—there were units of from 30 to 80 men toting AK-47 assault rifles and other carbines. Often they had vehicles mounted with heavy weaponry.

Nomads, traders, youths of 15 and upwards, they were all armed and asserting their determination to end 20 years of "repression" and "dictatorship" under President Siad Barre.

SNM leaders refused to give the number of guerrillas, which the International Institute of Strategic Studies puts at 10,000. The Somali Army's strength is set at 65,000.

Every guerrilla had a full magazine of ammunition, and most had ammunition bags on their chests carrying four 30-round magazines in addition.

The rebels possess a large number of anti-tank and anti-aircraft weapons of Soviet manufacture, with substantial stocks of shells to match. The remains of two Chinese-made [as received] MiG-19 warplanes the rebels say they shot down can be seen west and south-west of Hargeysa.

There is an arsenal of mortars, and, ideal for guerrilla tactics, a fleet of several dozen four-wheel-drive Toyota land cruisers. Rebel leaders said all the weaponry had been captured from government troops. Sufficient quantities of fuel and food, obtained basically from Ethiopia, pass through the refugee camps there where 400,000 Somalis fleeing the civil war have taken shelter.

In the months following its large-scale military offensive at the end of May last year, the SNM took control of almost the whole north-west stretching to about 50 kilometres (30 miles) east of Erigavo at present. The government still holds the main centres of Hargeysa, Berbera, Borama and Burao, all of which are under siege from the rebels. The rebels are as little as five kilometres (three miles) from Hargeysa, which has been emptied of its inhabitants. The army holds the airport.

SNM "Defence Minister" Abdullahi Askar said there were currently four battle fronts. In addition to Hargeysa, they included Borama, where several thousand militiamen of the Gadaboorsi clan are supporting the army, Burao to the east, and the strategic Gulf of Aden port of Berbera, where the United States has military facilities. The rebel positions are 20 kilometres (12 miles) from Berbera. There is also fighting at Adidale on the tarred road linking Berbera to Hargeysa, and on the Hargeysa-Borama stretch. Government troops force their way through in convoys.

Rebel ranks are regularly boosted by the arrival of army deserters. Last week, four colonels and 64 other officers and soldiers turned up at rebel H.Q. They were welcomed by Col. Ahmed Omar Sheiss, who told AFP he had himself in June quit his post as northern sector chief of staff and brought 200 men with him over to the SNM.

Remarkable for their marching stamina and intimate knowledge of the terrain, the guerrillas lack radio communications, a handicap in a country where the rainy season can quickly isolate entire regions.

The leadership avers it gets no foreign aid, apart from cash raised by Issak clansmen exiled in the Middle East and London. Issakis form the bulk of the SNM. But one officer who deserted confided that "some help" was coming from Ethiopia, despite the peace agreement it signed in April 1989 with Somalia to stop aiding the rebels.

Uganda

Museveni Denies Intending To 'Impose' Constitution

EA1811175489 Kampala Domestic Service in English
0700 GMT 18 Nov 89

[Text] President Yoweri Museveni has categorically stated that the NRM [National Resistance Movement] government has not drafted its own constitution, allegedly to be imposed on the people of Uganda. Speaking during a meeting he held with members of the constitution commission, who called on him at State House yesterday, Mr Museveni said that there is no such constitution or even tentative ideas by the NRM on such a thing concerning the future of the country. He said that there are some people in the country who are going around alleging that the work of the constitution commission is a hoax, because, they say, the NRM has already drafted its own constitution which will be imposed on the people of Uganda.

President Museveni told the commissioners that the NRM government has actually been preoccupied with the task of throwing out opportunists who had prevented the people of Uganda from discussing freely their future. He said that the movement also has been striving to lay

a foundation for the national infrastructure like repairing factories and building roads, as well as building basic national institutions to ensure the proper evolution and future survival of democracy and for the unity of the people of Uganda. He therefore assured the constitution commissioners that the movement has had no time to think or write its own draft constitution and that those who move around alleging the presence of an already drafted NRM constitution are only spreading absolute rubbish.

The people, he went on, are therefore free to continue bringing in their ideas on how Uganda can now create a constitution that is durable and devoid of manipulation of any interest group. He told them that the constitution this time must be genuine and not designed in a hurry. President Museveni told the commissioners to try and reach the grass-root level in their work. He also urged them to seriously research and study the evolution of the country, because the problems which we are faced with currently are not new, as they were also realized by our forefathers in the precolonial and colonial era.

The members who included the commission's chairman, Mr Justice Ben Odoki, were introduced to the president by the minister of constitutional affairs, Mr Sam Njuba.

Cape Administrator Welcomes Open Beaches*MB2011120089 Johannesburg Television Service
in Afrikaans 0439 GMT 20 Nov 89*

[From the "Good Morning South Africa" program]

[Excerpt] Cape Administrator Kobus Meiring says it is financially impossible to duplicate all the amenities on the beaches for all races.

He said he believes opening of beaches to all population groups is a positive start to eventual peaceful coexistence in South Africa.

He was a guest speaker at the official opening of the Cango Berg Resort, near Oodtshoorn.

[Begin Meiring video recording] We do not have the finances to duplicate all facilities.

Although the province's policy is to create adequate facilities for population groups, we simply cannot satisfy all the demands.

Almost 100 million rand has been spent on facilities over the past 3 years in the Cape alone, and one would have to spend three times that amount before all projects were completed. [end recording] [passage omitted]

Declares All Beaches Open*MB2011151389 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1509 GMT 20 Nov 89*

[Text] Cape Town Nov 20 SAPA—All beaches under the control of the Cape provincial administration are, with immediate effect, open and accessible to all population groups, the administrator of the Cape, Mr Kobus Meiring, announced on Monday.

Mr Meiring said following State President F.W. de Klerk's declaration that all beaches in South Africa be open immediately to all races, and after the executive committee's meeting on Monday afternoon, the following announcement would appear in an extraordinary edition of the provincial gazette on November 29:

"I, Jacobus Wouter Henry Meiring, administrator of the Province of the Cape of Good Hope, in terms of the powers vested in the executive committee by Section 2A, read with Section 2(1) of the reservation of Separate Amenities Act, 1953 (act 49 of 1953), hereby wish to make known for general information that with immediate effect, the existing demarcations of the sea-shore as defined in the Sea-shore Act, 1935 (act 21 of 1935) in the Cape Province be repealed, and that the sea-shore is accordingly declared open and accessible to all population groups."

Durban City Council Votes To Open Beaches*MB2011141189 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1401 GMT 20 Nov 89*

[Text] Durban Nov 20 SAPA—The Durban City Council on Monday afternoon decided in favour of opening all its beaches to all race groups. Only five councillors registered votes against the motion, while 24 voted in favour.

Mayor Derrick Watterson then ruled the necessary two-thirds majority had been obtained for the removal of all segregation at Durban's beaches.

Mr Watterson did not record a vote.

Natal Administrator Interviewed on Open Beaches*MB2011202689 Johannesburg Television Service
in Afrikaans 1855 GMT 20 Nov 89*

[Interview with Natal Administrator Radcliff Cadman in Durban by Network announcer Marietta Kruger—live]

[Text] [Kruger] Good evening, Mr Cadman, and welcome to Network.

[Cadman] Good evening, Marietta.

[Kruger] What are your views on Durban's decision?

[Cadman] I am very glad that Natal's largest city accepted the call from the state president.

[Kruger] You refer to Durban as the largest city. Are all the beaches in Natal now open?

[Cadman] No, there is one at Richards Bay that is not open. We have to talk to these people now to try to persuade them to follow Durban's lead.

[Kruger] Is it a similar situation as that of Mossel Bay in the Cape?

[Cadman] Yes, it is.

[Kruger] Do you foresee any problems?

[Cadman] I don't know, but there are powers at our disposal if there are any problems. But I hope they will decide to open the beach themselves.

[Kruger] Sir, earlier this evening we spoke to Mr Venter from Durban and he said he does not foresee any problems with infrastructure or financing, but would the provincial authority be prepared to help Durban if there are any problems?

[Cadman] Yes, in over the past 2 years we have helped Durban financially with facilities on the beaches, and I hope the treasury would allow us to do it again.

[Kruger] Mr Cadman, can one accept that there would be no lowering of standards?

[Cadman] No, the way I see it, if we can get the money for facilities, there would be no lowering of standards.

[Kruger] Where do you propose finding the money?

[Cadman] We get this money from the treasury, and I hope, I believe, they'll grant it to us.

[Kruger] Mr Radcliff Cadman, thank you very much for your participation in Network tonight.

ANC: Relaxation of Apartheid Laws 'Meaningless'

EA1811172989 Addis Ababa Radio Freedom in English to South Africa 1900 GMT 17 Nov 89

[Excerpt] Tonight, dear listeners, in our English and Sotho languages commentaries we say: De Klerk is only tinkering with the apartheid system. Compatriots: The announcement by F.W. de Klerk that beach apartheid will be immediately scrapped and the Separate Amenities Act will be repealed comes at a time when such moves are in fact as meaningless as the scrapping of sex apartheid by his predecessor, P.W. Botha. At this time, when the people of our country are calling for fundamental change, when the people are calling for the doing away with the fundamental pillars of the apartheid system, at this time when we are marching and demonstrating to do away with the entire system of white minority domination, to tinker with the apartheid laws and tell us that we can now swim and bathe together, doing nothing that is meaningful.

In fact compatriots, the very beach apartheid laws and Separate Amenities Act which De Klerk is scrapping had already been rendered ineffective and unworkable by our defiance campaign headed by the Mass Democratic Movement. Barely 2 months ago we challenged beach apartheid. We picnicked and bathed on whites-only beaches despite these laws. In fact, we ourselves opened these facilities. Therefore, if there is any significance in De Klerk's announcement, [words indistinct] the powerful defiance campaign, it is that we have made our point powerful. De Klerk has been forced to respond to our defiance campaign. He has acknowledged our strength and is now admitting that petty apartheid laws like those covering the beaches and public facilities have been rendered unworkable and there is no way for their implementation.

Beyond this, De Klerk has not done anything to address himself to the fundamental issues which we have raised and continue raising. What De Klerk has done since coming into power is as meaningless as his predecessor P.W. Botha did when he scrapped mixed marriage act, and (?swept) apartheid (?another) [words indistinct] apartheid laws whose removal only affected a tiny minority of our people. This scrapping of beach apartheid will likewise affect a tiny minority of our people, not to say that even if all petty apartheid laws were to be scrapped today, there would be no change to the status of the majority in our country.

The point which the apartheid regime has to recognize is that the aroused majority in our country will never be satisfied by these half-hearted measures. We are demanding fundamental change. We are calling on the regime to take decisive steps to move away from this system towards a just political order in our country. Repealing these apartheid laws that are already unworkable is not a solution and will never satisfy anyone. Since F.W. de Klerk came into power, he has tinkered only with the system. Whatever he has done is to avoid and to leave intact all that constitutes the apartheid system as we know it and suffered (?from it).

It is true, De Klerk has released some of our leaders, but what is important is that at the same time, he left behind bars thousands of political prisoners and still treats those who advocate democratic values contrary to the racist ideas of the nationalist party as criminals. To us this is no change at all. De Klerk has allowed political demonstrations to continue, yet he has left intact the state of emergency and other hosts of security laws that empower him at any time to declare such demonstrations and freedom of expression unlawful. This again to us, is no change at all. Today De Klerk talks about beach apartheid and Separate Amenities Act, but what about those pillars of apartheid like the Group Areas Act, the Population Registration Act and the very fundamental laws that govern the political life of our country? What is the use of going to open beaches when we must return to segregated residential areas and schools and suffer under the laws that make medical treatment and the best of it the prerogative of the whites only in our country?

What is the point of bathing together in the beaches when in fact we cannot sit together to make the laws of our country? It is not petty apartheid that is not [words indistinct] of the apartheid system. We have demonstrated against petty apartheid. We have done so because we are taking the entire system of apartheid on all fronts, but these campaigns have never been isolated from the fundamental issue of power, the issue of who rules our country, who has this right to make and unmake the law. For us, removing petty apartheid means nothing. Apartheid can and is continuing without petty apartheid today.

If De Klerk is thinking that by removing petty apartheid and tinkering with this oppressive system will present him as willing to change, he has to know that what he has done to us is meaningless. Any change, whatever change for us [words indistinct] against the background of the fundamental issue, the issue of power. Our struggle is all about the issue who rules like all the other struggles. It is this issue which is being raised by the millions of the people of our country. The demands of the time is that the regime must move fundamentally towards the transfer of power to the government that will be representative of all the people of our country. Removal of petty apartheid laws is meaningless in this regard. [passage omitted]

Umlazi Police Wound 15 Black Men 20 Nov*MB2011164089 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1637 GMT 20 Nov 89*

[Text] Pretoria Nov 20 SAPA—Fifteen black men suffered gunshot wounds and a policeman was injured when police returned fire after being surrounded by more than 3500 blacks at Reunion Station, Umlazi, on Monday afternoon.

A police liaison officer said in Pretoria it appeared the crowd included striking SATS [South African Transportation Workers] workers who at one stage shouted "kill, them, kill them" at the police.

Police on duty at the station were surrounded by the workers and returned fire when an unknown gunman in the crowd opened fire on them, the spokesman told SAPA. Fifteen men suffered gunshot wounds—one is believed to be serious—and a policeman was injured.

The men were admitted to hospital.

The spokesman said anybody with information which could assist the police should contact a Major Dutton at (031) 30333515.

Management, Workers Hold Talks*MB2111110689 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1037 GMT 21 Nov 89*

[By Raphael Banda]

[Excerpts] Johannesburg Nov 21 SAPA—Union negotiators and SA Transport Services [SATS] management adjourned marathon talks aimed at resolving the three-week old strike by thousands of workers on Tuesday, overshadowed by escalating violence.

Management and officials of the South African Railways and Harbours Workers Union [SARHWU] held three-hour talks on Tuesday morning and would resume discussions at 2pm.

Union spokesman declined to describe the progress of the talks. Both sides, however, said they hoped an agreement would be reached on Tuesday to resolve the dispute. [passage omitted]

The company has fired 2,800 strikers since the action began. On Monday [20 November] SATS said 644 workers had returned to work in depots around the country.

SARHWU General Secretary Martin Sebakwane said over 40,000 workers were out on strike to press demands for a R1,500 [1,500 rand] salary. Management puts the number at about 1,800.

The strike is the first major stoppage mounted by the workers since the violent strike in 1987. More than four people died in the action in 1987.

Buthelezi Issues Statement*MB2111144989 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1415 GMT 21 Nov 89*

[SAPA PR wire service; issued by chief minister's office, KwaZulu]

[Text] [No dateline as received] Statement to representatives from South African Transport Services by Mangosuthu Buthelezi, chief minister KwaZulu and president of Inkatha, Ulundi, 21st November 1989.

As chief minister of KwaZulu and president of Inkatha, I will not interfere in whatever is taking place between any trade union and any management. Employer and employee must get the measure of each other and trade unionism should be left to trade unions.

Having made that point, I want to assert in the strongest possible terms that I do have every right to condemn all forms of intimidatory violence. It is tragic that now that South Africa is being thrust into a new era in which major war and conflict is being pushed aside across the whole of southern Africa that there are still those inside South Africa who resort to violence as a tactic. In South Africa itself we can correctly hope for the supremacy of the politics of negotiation over the politics of violence. It is tragic therefore that there are the kind of black-on-black confrontations which have so marred the image of the black body politic in the KwaZulu/Natal region of South Africa.

I say to all trade unionists that their most powerful weapon is their own internal trade union democracy. I deplore the events in Umlazi last night in which what should have been a matter between a trade union and South African Transport Services turned into an Umlazi street brawl in which, from reports, intimidation and threat to life justified police intervention. That is not the way to trade union victory. Indeed, that is not the way to any victory.

Peace initiatives have been mounted in Natal/KwaZulu. Inkatha has done a lot on its own initiative and there have been negotiations between Inkatha and UDF/COSATU [United Democratic Front/Congress of South African Trade Unions] to ban violence from our political arenas. I call upon COSATU to exert whatever influences it possesses to still the hand of any who would be violence in trade union activity in this region.

Every worker is quite entitled to claim the right to sell his labour or to withhold selling his labour. That fundamental right is the foundation on which trade unions rest. I say to all workers that it is the workers themselves who have this fundamental right. The effectiveness of a trade union is measured in terms of the extent to which workers support action it proposes.

Majorities must be left to prevail if we are ever to have a democracy in South Africa. The most powerful form of trade union action is trade union majority action which prevails. Let those who want to work, work and let those

who do not want to work, withhold their labour. Above all else, let the workers have the dignity of making their own decisions.

I can only add that as a champion of black trade unions rights from the very beginning of my political career onwards, I have rejoiced at the development of black trade unionism and it is because I so rejoice that I warn trade unions to continue developing their power and not to usurp their power for the future—when it will be even more needed than it is now—by resorting to violence and intimidation.

Mercedes-Benz Workers End Strike 20 Nov

MB2011182289 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1819 GMT 20 Nov 89

[Text] East London Nov 20 SAPA—Some 3000 workers at the Mercedes-Benz South Africa plant here on Monday returned to work after a week-long stoppage, and normal production was resumed, a company spokesman said.

The company claimed earlier the dispute was sparked off by disciplinary action against eight workers who had embarked on a go-slow.

This contradicted a statement from the National Union of Metalworkers of South Africa, which said workers downed tools over a fight between a worker and a white foreman.

The company said an incident between a worker and a foreman was not related to the strike, which it called "unprocedural action".

Two Workers Die in Transkei Brewery Unrest

MB2111053989 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2147 GMT 20 Nov 89

[Text] East London, Nov 20, SAPA—Two Ohlsson's Brewery Transkei (OBT) workers were killed and another was seriously injured in violence at the brewery in Butterworth at the weekend, OBTS General Manager Gary Bull said on Monday.

Mr Bull said there had been other violent incidents at the plant including:

- An attack on two members of senior management as they left the plant on Friday;
- The petrol-bombing of four delivery vehicles;
- The fire-bombing of a senior employees vehicle outside his home; and
- Threats of bodily harm to the paymaster, a woman.

Mr Bull said OBT was concerned that the 68 people arrested in connection with an attack on OBT managers in their car had been released with a warning on Monday.

"We are shocked and outraged at the overall situation," Mr Bull said.

Meanwhile, an attorney representing 54 OBT workers charged with holding an illegal demonstration outside the plant on Friday [17 November], Mr T.M. Ntsaluba, alleged on that police had teargassed and fired at a group of people outside Idika Township on Monday afternoon.

Mr Ntsaluba said the police action had taken place after the group, including some of the 54 accused who had appeared in the magistrates court earlier, had marched through the streets of Butterworth, its townships and industrial area and then on to Idika, about 8 km away.

He said the 54 workers had not been asked to plead and had been released with a warning. The case was postponed to Wednesday.

Some of the 54 were part of a group of 154 OBT workers also due to appear on Wednesday on charges of holding an illegal demonstration and malicious damage to property.

Mr Bull could not be contacted on Monday for further details on the incidents at OBT over the weekend. Comment could also not be obtained from the police.

De Klerk, Viljoen Meet Black Church Leaders

MB2011183089 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1825 GMT 20 Nov 89

[Text] Pretoria Nov 20 SAPA—Two church leaders claiming to represent seven million black christians called on State President F.W. de Klerk on Monday to speed up reform—and condemned clerics who, they said, were "misusing" the church as a "radical, political tool".

Claiming to speak for a "silent majority" of peace-loving, non-militant blacks, they asked Mr de Klerk not to lift the state of emergency without first consulting moderate black leaders in the townships and after receiving undertakings of non-violent negotiations.

The talks, which lasted nearly two hours at the Union Buildings, were between Bishop Isaac Mokoena, Archbishop Mzilikazi Masiya and eight fellow clergymen, and Mr de Klerk and the minister of constitutional development and national education, Dr Gerrit Viljoen.

Both sides expressed "happiness" about the path taken by the talks, and Archbishop Masiya praised Mr de Klerk for his "open-mindedness".

Bishop Mokoena is life chairman of the Reformed Independent Churches Association, which he said represented 4.5 million blacks, while Archbishop Masiya leads the Council for Apostolic and Zion Churches in Southern Africa, claiming a membership of 2.5 million black christians.

They met the state president under the umbrella title of Christian Peace and Reconciliation for Southern Africa.

After the talks, Archbishop Masiya said on the steps of the Union Buildings the impression gained was that Mr de Klerk was "a man who is open to all people".

He said it was agreed on both sides that all discrimination be repealed as soon as possible; that certain clergy were misusing the church for political ends; that there was unanimity on the counter-production of sanctions and disinvestment; and the appeal was made that moderate blacks first be consulted before the state of emergency was lifted.

At a news conference after the meeting, Mr de Klerk said all had "absolutely unanimously agreed" it was essential for law and order to be maintained at all costs.

"There was strong emphasis that, before the state of emergency was instituted, there were absolutely unacceptable conditions in the black areas, particularly the urban ones," Mr de Klerk said.

"I was reminded of the necklace murders, the intimidation of people, the inroads on the safety and right to free movement of individuals.

"The key message they got across was that the government's initiative on renewal and reform is welcomed, and that there is support for the government's emphasis that this be achieved in orderly fashion.

"They told me that radicalism is representative of a small minority of the total black population, and that the vast majority of all black South Africans are striving for moderate solutions, reject violence, and have strong objections to sanctions and boycotts," he said.

The black leaders pleaded for the government, through protective measures, to ensure the "silent majority" enjoyed the right to work, send their children to school in safety, and take part in the dialogue on how these rights would be protected in the new South Africa.

They had also voiced criticism of the government and pleaded for action in ending discrimination.

The route they wished to follow was not that of confrontation, blackmail, or the mobilisation of international forces against South Africa.

"They believe strongly that the solutions for South Africa must be found in South Africa, between South Africans," Mr de Klerk said.

They displayed no insistence that the church take part in politics; on the contrary, they expressed strong criticism of the misuse of the church for political purposes.

"They recognised that political spokesmen conduct politics and that the church and state respect each others terrains," Mr de Klerk said.

De Klerk, Rajbansi Hold Private Meeting 21 Nov
MB2111134789 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1337 GMT 21 Nov 89

[Text] Pretoria Nov 21 SAPA—The state president, Mr F.W. de Klerk, had a meeting in his Union Building offices on Tuesday with the leader of the National Peoples Party, Mr Amichand Rajbansi.

A spokesman for Mr de Klerk said it had been a private visit at Mr Rajbansi's request.

No statements were forthcoming.

President De Klerk Addresses Export Businessmen

MB2011161389 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1602 GMT 20 Nov 89

[Text] Pretoria Nov 20 SAPA—South Africa [SA] needed a totally new export awareness and export culture, the state president, F.W. de Klerk, said in Johannesburg on Monday night.

Speaking at the state president's Export Achievement Banquet in Johannesburg, he said everyone involved in the manufacturing industry in South Africa should develop a commitment to exports.

Glass South Africa (Pty) Ltd was named the overall winner at the function.

Mr De Klerk said the time had arrived for each and every business leader in South Africa to make his contribution to the country's export effort.

Previously South Africa could rely on a regular inflow of foreign capital, but this had virtually dried up as a result of international action.

Another crucial aspect was that South Africa had to find the means to meet its international commitment in terms of the foreign debt standstill.

"We all know that South Africa is still a developing country. Vast amounts of foreign exchange are required to pay for our essential imports of capital goods," he said.

South Africa had become a net exporter of capital, to its own detriment.

"South Africa now has to rely to a far greater extent on its own resources to fill this gap.

"In this regard, increased exports are of great importance."

African countries were in need of a strong and growing regional market, Mr de Klerk said.

"South Africa can, no doubt, be the king-pin in the development and expansion of this market, and thus contribute most significantly to the economic development of our region on the continent."

The new South Africa had to be placed firmly on a dynamic growth path based on sound fundamentals.

"Economists, business leaders and the government are in agreement that much of this economic growth can best be achieved through a determined and steady effort to increase exports."

The minister of trade and industry and tourism, Mr Kent Durr, said at the banquet Glass South Africa was totally committed to exports, and had been successful in developing new markets and maintaining existing ones under difficult international circumstances.

It currently exported a range of 10 products to 23 countries worldwide.

The floating trophy, a medallion and the state president's Export Achievement Certificate was presented to Mr R. Lubner.

The winners of the various categories were: mining—Ferrometals Ltd of Witbank, a subsidiary of Samancor Ltd; agriculture—Valor Central Cooperative Ltd of Port Elizabeth, which processes citrus fruits; services—Sherwood Export Co. of Johannesburg, a firm that is totally reliant on exports of steel, chemicals and manufactured products; and, manufacturing—Highveld Steel and Vanadium Corporation Ltd, of Witbank.

Mr Durr said Glass South Africa's export sales had almost doubled over the past three years, and it had been a regular exporter of glass and mirrors for the past 20 years.

"In the face of strong native and foreign competition, Glass South Africa maintained its market share in some of the choice overseas markets," Mr Durr said.

"It also supplied glazing requirements to various international prestigious building projects, amid strong international competition."

The overall winner last year was Firestone SA (Pty) Ltd.

Police Temporarily Lift Restrictions on Moosa

*MB2111154089 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1535 GMT 21 Nov 89*

[Text] Johannesburg Nov 21 SAPA—Police have temporarily lifted restrictions on the United Democratic Front's acting general secretary, Mohammad Valli Moosa, to allow him to attend the Paris conference on South Africa this week.

Mr Moosa's lawyer, Krish Naidoo, on Tuesday said police had permitted his client to leave the magisterial district of Johannesburg from 6am on November 24 to 10pm on December 3 for the purpose of attending talks apparently aimed at establishing how to negotiate the political future of South Africa.

Members of the banned ANC [African National Congress] and prominent South African businessmen will

attend the conference, organised by France-Libertes, but the list of 110 South African guests is being kept a close secret until the start of the November 27 to December 2 meeting.

France-Libertes, headed by French President Francois Mitterrand's wife Danielle, also organised a 1987 meeting between 50 white South Africans and the banned ANC.

Mr Naidoo and Mr Moosa had been reminded that his restrictions, which prevent him from leaving Johannesburg, attending or addressing gatherings and speaking to the press among others, would be reinstated at 10pm on December 3.

Afrikaner Homeland Party Leader Interviewed

*MB2111070589 Johannesburg CITY PRESS in English
19 Nov 89 p 15*

[Interview with Robert van Tonder, leader of the Afrikaner Homeland Party, by Charles Mogale; date and place not given]

[Text] Mogale: Tell us more about the "reinstatement" of the boer republics.

Van Tonder: We are the descendants of the Voortrekkers. We moved into the hinterland and established our own freedom, our own republics. We attained our freedom, then we lost it in 1902.

The great arch-imperialist, Lord Milner, was the architect of the Union of South Africa. He said Although the boers would have temporary political power, the Union would cause their eventual and final downfall. That is what is happening today.

That is the reason we want to reinstate our republics.

We are deviating from the racist approach of the Conservative Party [CP] because they say they want partition of whites away from blacks. We don't want that, we want a boer state—where we can be the majority we can build our own culture.

Mogale: Do you think that is feasible? How do you hope to become a majority race in those areas?

Van Tonder: The borders we draw are historical borders of the Transvaal and the Free State. We don't draw lines and say the white people must move to the one side, because the white people are not one nation. There are boers, Afrikaners and English speakers.

The term Afrikaner only came into existence after 1910.

The boer nation has had three name changes in a decade. First we were boers, then Afrikaners, then South Africans. But you must still be Tswana, the other man Venda and the other Xhosa.

Everytime they chop and change and they try to destroy my nation. That is why we are saying thanks, we have had enough, we want to get out.

Mogale: Is there any room for non-boers in your boer-estaat?

Van Tonder: It does not mean that non-boere are going to be chased out the next day. What we will try and do is create a boer majority state.

We don't want to rule the entire South Africa, we only want our own areas.

Mogale: Eugene Terreblanche of the AWB [Afrikaner Resistance Movement] insinuated the rightwing will take up arms if you don't get your way. are you also considering violence?

Van Tonder: No, not at all. I think he (Terreblanche) is being misinterpreted. What he said is that should the government give this country to a Marxist majority they would take up arms to stop it.

Mogale: Do I understand you to say you will divide white people into sects as well?

Van Tonder: Yes. They are not one nation. In South Africa you have 15 nations within one state structure. that is unnatural, unworkable and outdated.

Some say all the people must come together, have a vote and we will all live happily after. It's nonsense, it can't work.

Some say the boers are the enemies of the blacks. That is absolute nonsense.

Mogale: Some blacks say white people have migrated from Europe and should be grateful to be accommodated here.

Van Tonder: Their claims falls away because they have also emigrated from northern Africa.

They are right in that white people cannot rule southern Africa as a minority indefinitely. We want to get rid of this racist concept of whites ruling over blacks.

The boer nation has its territory.

Mogale: Blacks reject being divided into tribal sects. Should this be proved to you, would you abandon your ideas?

Van Tonder: No, because I don't think that is a true situation. I dispute entirely that black people desire not to be tribes or nations any more.

Mogale: a Conservative Party official said on the radio "white is white."

Van Tonder: He was wrong. white is not white. That is why the CP are racists. they talk of the division of this

country into a white state. I don't want Harry Oppenheimer and Helen Suzman as part of my nation. they differ more from me than I think you differ from me.

Mogale: In a memorandum you gave to the State President you express misgivings about english as a medium of instruction for black children in schools. Why?

Van Tonder: All the black schools chose english as a medium of instruction, as opposed to Afrikaans. While we had a language struggle against 1.5 million English speakers in the whole of South Africa, we could win the struggle, but we are certainly going to lose the battle.

If we Anglicise, then we are gone, we may as well go to America.

Mogale: You don't think you force your own language on them when they have already rejected it?

Van Tonder: We say in the Boer State, the boer language will be the official language. But that does not mean that they will be stopped speaking other languages.

Mogale: What do you think of the National Party's so-called reform process?

Van Tonder: I think it is the biggest bluff ever. They (the government) are dishonest. They gave the coloured and Indian sham powers.

Now the government wants to come to the blacks and I respect the black leaders for not falling for the same joke.

Mogale: Are you talking about the whole of the Transvaal and [Orange] Free State?

Van Tonder: Yes, less the independent states.

Mogale: What is your party's attitude towards inter-marriage and mixed amenities.

Van Tonder: We don't agree with it, not because of prejudice. Why this fashion, this fad, for integration? It never worked anywhere else in the world.

Mogale: So would you introduce laws to bar integration?

Van Tonder: There are no laws stopping integration.

Mogale: The Group Areas Act?

Van Tonder: That doesn't stop people integrating. We did not introduce laws based on race. All we want is to reintroduce our republics.

Mogale: You don't think the republics were taken from black people?

Van Tonder: No. The Transvaal and Free State are areas which were not occupied by black tribes. Those they occupied, are still occupied by them.

Mogale: Do you differ at all from the AWB?

Van Tonder: We are fighting basically for the same thing.

Mogale: Blacks who propagate black consciousness are also accused of being anti-white. Are you saying you have a similar problem?

Van Tonder: Yes, but our history is a history of friendship with the black people, but with the British, they almost wiped us out.

Mogale: Will you have Bantu Education in your boerestaat?

Van Tonder: You will have Bantu Education tied to your nationality. I have an Ndebele chauffeur who is extremely happy about the education his children are getting in KwaNdebele.

Mogale: The problem with that kind of education is that its founders made no secret of its inferiority.

Van Tonder: Not inferior. An education tied to your nation. It should not be inferior. What we don't want to do is to create black Englishmen.

Mogale: If you came to power, would you release Nelson Mandela?

Van Tonder: Yes, I think Mandela should not have been imprisoned in the first instance.

The mistake that was made at the time (of Mandela's imprisonment) was that politics was based on race, black and white. Mandela might be a very good Xhosa leader. I would say release him, and tell him to go and help his own people.

Sisulu Welcomes Joint Inkatha Talks Invitation

*MB2011061589 Umtata Capital Radio in English
0500 GMT 20 Nov 89*

[Text] A rally called by Zulu King Goodwill Zwelithini in Durban yesterday could have opened the way for talks between Inkatha and newly-released ANC [African National Congress] leaders on the question of Natal's political violence.

Addressing more than 70,000 people at King's Park Stadium yesterday, both King Zwelithini and Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi said they and the Zulu people had been spurned because they were not invited to the welcome rally held for the ANC leadership in Johannesburg a fortnight ago. They then invited all seven to have talks on reconciliation.

Responding to these remarks last night, former ANC Secretary General Walter Sisulu said no snub had been intended because the rally was open to all. However, he said he highly welcomed the invitation and would discuss it with his colleagues as he attached importance to it. He said such discussions would be primarily about Natal violence, but if they were to meet, he could not exclude the possibility they could discuss other issues as well.

PAC To Meet New Movement in Harare 24 Nov

*MB1711175189 Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL
in English 17-23 Nov 89 p 12*

[By Andrew Meldrum]

[Text] The Pan-Africanist Congress (PAC) will hold a consultative meeting in Harare on November 24, bringing together the movement's supporters inside South Africa and its exiled leadership.

"The PAC leadership is trying to get in touch with all organisations inside South Africa, especially those which embrace the Africanist philosophy," said PAC representative in Zimbabwe Thobile Gola. "We are looking forward to meeting with the Pan-Africanist Movement (PAM) to see how best we can co-operate."

No agenda has been set for the meeting, which Gola said would review "everything".

The PAC leadership, based in Dar es Salaam, will come to Harare for the meeting and 25 delegates are expected from South Africa. That delegation will include the interim leadership of the new Pan-Africanist Movement—an organisations uniting internal Africanist organisations—which Gola said would be formally launched in South Africa on December 1-3.

It is expected that the PAC will deliver its position on negotiations, which is different to the ANC [African National Congress] position, at the Harare conference.

In a statement to the WEEKLY MAIL the PAC said they believed "there is no basis for negotiations under the existing circumstances in South Africa".

The position on negotiations of the PAC, like that of PAM, was that "the regime must accept these basic principles—of one person one vote in a unitary state and embark on the redistribution of the resources—as a basis for negotiations."

21 Nov Press Review on Current Problems, Issues

MB2111112789

[Editorial Report]

THE CITIZEN

Editorial Defends RSA Troops in Namibia—
Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English on 21 November in its page 6 editorial refers to the withdrawal of South African troops from Namibia by 22 November, saying "by sticking to the letter and spirit of the accords, we get good marks in the international community; we also save ourselves billions of rands by getting shot of this 'colony'. Whether, however, the government will get the same favourable response at home when a SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] Government is installed in Windhoek is another matter, especially if SWAPO turns nasty towards South Africa or tries to take over the country by force. We would not be

the first 'colonial' power which has expended war material and lives in fighting causes or battles that ended with the 'enemy' taking over. However, we do not think the Border War was in vain. We did what we had to do in the light of circumstances prevailing at the time."

THE STAR

Hit-Squad Claims 'Indelible' Stain—"Limp denials do nothing to reassure anyone that the latest spate of police 'murder squad' allegations are baseless," observes Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 21 November in a page 14 editorial. "As so often, the police shot themselves in the foot in dealing with the allegations." State President F.W. de Klerk has asked his minister of law and order for an urgent report which "may satisfy the President but it will not satisfy anyone else. Neither will a private inquiry by an attorney-general and a police general. It is, after all, the police who are on trial in this matter." "Only a full-scale, open judicial inquiry can clear the air. Without it, the stain on South Africa will be indelible."

Boycott Improves Climate for Apartheid Removal—Referring to the lifting of the consumer boycott in Boksburg, a second editorial on the same page says "more important than who won or lost is that the climate for the removal of apartheid has greatly improved since the boycott began." "Though the Conservative Party gained seats in Parliament subsequent to the boycott, it has recently lost local authority by-elections, pointing possibly to public disquiet at its hard line. The De Klerk presidency, however, has done much to encourage the belief that anti-apartheid protests have not fallen on deaf ears. Perhaps damaging boycotts will not be needed in future to bring about the changes that must be made."

BUSINESS DAY

Police Credibility 'Collapsed'—For the government to sweep claims about a "police assassination squad" under the carpet would amount "not only to dereliction of duty, but possibly even to complicity in murder," says a page 8 editorial in Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 21 November. Referring to the "monstrous amendment of the Police Act in 1978 when, at the behest of the police themselves, Parliament attempted to shield the police against public scrutiny," BUSINESS DAY says the result of this measure "again magnified by the emergency regulations, has been to destroy the relationship that once existed between police and newspapers and, by extension, between police and the public. Inevitably, the credibility of the police (like the credibility of the armed forces after the restrictions imposed by the Defence Act) has simply collapsed."

Cynicism Difficult in View of Apartheid Reform Measures—"Cynicism bred of government's long record of duplicity—from the day apartheid was dubbed 'separate development' in an attempt to conceal its true nature—dampens the pleasure of seeing apartheid retreat," remarks a second editorial on the same page. "The first reaction of most South Africans to the opening of the

beaches has been to say, cynically, that it is a political trick, or that it is a device to avoid the foreign pressure that tends to be generated by holiday 'incidents', or that apartheid will be re-introduced surreptitiously by economic discrimination, and so forth. But an easy attitude of cynicism is becoming difficult to sustain in the face of the steady progression of measures to dismantle apartheid and to reverse its course during the past decade."

SOWETAN

De Klerk Not Tackling 'Core' Problems—"That restrictions on 10 activists have been lifted by the Government is no reason for celebrations," affirms a page 6 editorial in Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 21 November. "The 10 will probably be relieved that the chains have fallen, but they will continue to be bitter because they should not have been chained in the first place." "Lifting the restrictions against ten only when there are scores of other people still restricted will not convince anybody of the Government's good intentions. In addition all laws that allow Government departments to take punitive action against people without fair trials should be scrapped. These would be the first steps towards convincing the world that President F.W. de Klerk means business when he talks about a new South Africa. For now he is only chipping at the periphery and does not seem interested in tackling the core of the country's problems."

CAPE TIMES

End To Beach Apartheid Welcome—Cape Town CAPE TIMES in English on 17 November in a page 6 editorial welcomes President F.W. de Klerk's "announcement yesterday that beach apartheid is to be scrapped immediately and the Separate Amenities Act repealed as soon as possible." "Things are not so clear-cut as far as the Separate Amenities Act itself is concerned. The Act is to go, certainly, but we gather that in some 'sensitive' areas some new provisions may be on the cards. What will this entail? Our own preference is for a maximum of freedom. In the area of beach apartheid freedom will now be the norm, with existing non-discriminatory powers retained to deal with overcrowding and maintain decent standards. Yet the world community is unlikely to be impressed."

CITY PRESS

Unanswered Questions About 'Hit-Squads'—"Butana Almond Nofomela, self-confessed former member of an alleged South African Police 'hit-squad' who last month escaped the hangman's noose after being granted a stay of execution by Justice Minister Kobie Coetzee, has opened a can of worms," states a page 10 editorial in Johannesburg CITY PRESS in English on 19 November. "As matters stand, there are too many questions and no answers. Already, extra-parliamentary organisations want to know why killers of activists were never arrested and brought to book." "State President F.W. de Klerk, Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok and Justice

Minister Kobie Coetsee should personally get involved in order to put everybody at ease."

De Klerk 'Moving With Times'—On the same page Khulu Sibiya writes in his "My Way" column that President de Klerk "seems to be moving with the times by not obstructing or resisting any changes. Unlike his predecessor, De Klerk has not yet displayed the arrogance and dictatorial attitude that became Botha's trademark. The changes that are taking place are seemingly the combination of the actions by the masses themselves—who have declared war against all injustices—and the new mood and commitment of the government to a new, future South Africa."

TRANSVALER

Right Wing 'Political Opportunism' on Namibia Issue—"Many people are asking, like Dr Andries Treurnicht, why South African soldiers had to die in South-West Africa and Angola," says Johannesburg TRANSVALER in Afrikaans on 17 November in a page 6 editorial. "It was definitely not to ensure that South Africa govern that area indefinitely. They had to prevent a SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] military power takeover and ensure the greatest measure of stability possible until a political solution was found. This was unfortunately done with the loss of many lives." "The right wing accuse the government of selling out the whites, neo-colonialism, and cooperation with SWAPO. Until they say how they would have solved the South-West African issue and what the consequences thereof would be, their attacks must be viewed as political opportunism."

DIE BURGER

State Creates Negotiation Climate—Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans on 17 November says in a page 16 editorial the state president's announcement that all beaches are open to all races and that the Separate Amenities Act is to be repealed as soon as possible "represents further important governmental steps to improve human relationships in South Africa." "Further

recognition is given to a process that is taking place all over the country. It is characterized by the more relaxed, natural relations where a climate is created which facilitates negotiations about the cardinal issues of the country's future."

BEELD

Call for Public 'Trust' About Hit-Squad Claims—"Most people will reject the stories of hit squads in South Africa," claims Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans on 20 November in a page 10 editorial. "Unfortunately it is one of those stories that must be proved false before all the skeptics will be convinced. The problem is that the security forces of all countries sometimes operate in a twilight world of which ordinary people have no experience. Such people are then inclined to believe every tall story that comes from that world. If enough people believe something like that then later it is no longer even important whether it is true or not." "That is why these latest claims need to be investigated, even though they sound like the product of a thriller writer's fruitful imagination. For many years the South African security forces have had a formidable and thankless task. In order to operate properly they require the trust of the South African public."

RAPPORT

Praise for De Klerk Reform Steps—"If nothing else, President F.W. de Klerk has shown in the short time that he has been government and state head, that the best way to reform is to do it rather than to say you are going to do it," states the page 30 editorial in Johannesburg RAPPORT in Afrikaans on 19 November. "Every step in the process that is unfolding means the day is approaching when the core issue in South Africa will be addressed: how to arrange powersharing without creating winners and losers, only winners. These negotiations will not only involve good attitudes, but also attitudes that will determine whether the power struggle that will accompany negotiations will be conducted through the proper channels."

Angola

BBC Reports More on Dos Santos-Mobutu Talks

MB2111094089 London BBC World Service in English
1830 GMT 20 Nov 89

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Zaire's President Mobutu, the broker of the Gbadolite peace accord in June, has been in Angola this weekend for talks.

It is the latest effort to get the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] government and the UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] back around the negotiating table.

UNITA have made clear their rejection of parts of the accord, even though Jonas Savimbi and Angola's President dos Santos shook hands on the deal. Current sticking points in the peace process seem to be the monitoring of a cease-fire and the freeing of political prisoners.

From Luanda, Emanuel Catumbela telexed this report:

The talks lasted 5 hours and ended with a communique in which President dos Santos reaffirmed his commitment to President Mobutu's efforts as mediator. Luanda observers say that the Zairian president was expected to come to the meeting with answers from UNITA leader Jonas Savimbi to the MPLA government's latest proposals to guarantee a cease-fire. The lack of any reference to concrete achievements in the communique, however, has led observers to speculate that UNITA's response disappointed President dos Santos.

The official news agency, ANGOP, reported that President Mobutu came intending to set a new date for a summit of the eight African countries whose leaders have been meeting on the Angolan issue. However, the meeting's communique made no mention of the next summit and simply said that President Mobutu gave a report on the development of contacts with the American and French Governments and other parties with an interest in the peace process.

President dos Santos, for his part, gave his assessment of the present internal situation in Angola and the prospects for national unity, following the government's amnesty offer to UNITA.

Observers here believe that President Mobutu is facing an increasingly difficult task. Although his initial efforts as mediator yielded the cease-fire agreement at Gbadolite, Luanda soon began to accuse UNITA of breaking the agreement. Since then, the two sides have continued to accuse each other of the same offense. President Mobutu has tried to find a solution acceptable to both sides but has been unable to get agreement either on the reintegration of UNITA personnel into Angolan structures or on the temporary retirement of Jonas Savimbi from the political scene.

Some observers here now believe that President Mobutu risks losing his role as mediator if he cannot persuade UNITA to accept the Gbadolite conditions. There is speculation here now that there will be no further developments until the proclamation of Namibian independence.

'Internationalization' of Conflict Rejected

MB1711220089 Luanda ANGOP in Portuguese 1957 GMT
17 Nov 89

[Commentary]

[Text] [No dateline as received] UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] in Lisbon has called on the United States and the USSR "to help accelerate the Angolan peace process."

Tony da Costa Fernandes, who is in charge of UNITA's foreign policy, said "the two superpowers can help accelerate the Angolan peace process."

How must one regard UNITA's call to the superpowers?

UNITA has ignored the recognized and praiseworthy engagement of the eight OAU member states. Moreover, it must be stressed that UNITA itself obstructed the peace process. As he comes under pressure from his bosses, UNITA ringleader Jonas Savimbi changes his mind.

This strangely daring initiative must be seen as no more than UNITA's subtle plan for a growing internationalization of the so-called Angolan internal conflict. UNITA has become increasingly isolated from African governments, even from those that have always supported the UNITA ringleader in his destabilization of Angola. The uneven scope of Jonas Savimbi's international propaganda is quite telling.

For a while, Savimbi actually supported an African solution to the Angolan conflict, and, to that end, the African community made selfless efforts, culminating in the historic 22 June Gbadolite summit, whose results Jonas Savimbi immediately proceeded to sabotage, obviously under U.S. pressure. He failed to respect the cease-fire agreements, which were a necessary condition for the Angolan peace process to succeed.

The Angolan people believe it counterproductive to entrust the superpowers with resolving the peace problem because the government of the People's Republic of Angola has already found a way out, supported by the OAU in its last summit, in Addis Ababa this year. Even Jonas Savimbi voluntarily accepted it in the presence of 18 African heads of state, in Gbadolite.

Instead of wild runs between Washington and West European capitals to secure more political and military support, Jonas Savimbi should have the courage to fulfill the Gbadolite summit accords. The Angolan people expect Jonas Savimbi to honor fully his promises to facilitate implementation of the agreements already achieved.

Superpower involvement in the Angolan peace process would be a step backward, since this conflict's cutting edge is waring down with the withdrawal of the invading South African Army from Angola, the implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 435/78 for Namibia's independence, and the gradual withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angolan territory.

The Angolan peace process would gather momentum if the United States, as superpower, and South Africa, as regional power, behaved with sincerity and honesty and proved multifaceted support for UNITA has ceased.

A serious and positive call could only have been made in these terms. Other than that, initiatives outside of the Gbadolite accords, without the backing of African wisdom, only show the extent to which the United States and South Africa incessantly apply pressure to the UNITA gang.

For its part, the Angolan Government remains actively committed to the search for peace for its people. Jonas Savimbi must prove he is responsible, and he must respect the Gbadolite accord by renouncing violence.

Mozambique

Chief of Staff Reports 'Hundreds' Killed

MB1911073089 Maputo Domestic Service
in Portuguese 1030 GMT 17 Nov 89

[Text] Army Chief of General Staff Antonio Hama Thai has disclosed that Mozambican troops have killed hundreds of armed bandits, including one ringleader, during operations mounted in various provinces of the country during the first half of this year.

Gen Hama Thai, who was speaking in Boane at the opening session of a meeting of unit chiefs, added that over 1,000 armed bandits were wounded, particularly in operations carried out in the central region of our country.

Hama Thai said the dead included an individual identified as General Languane. He and 95 collaborators were killed in Chemba District of Sofala Province.

Machungo Discusses Economic Rehabilitation Program

MB211112089 Maputo Domestic Service
in Portuguese 1030 GMT 21 Nov 89

[Text] We decided the situation we had in 1986 simply could not continue, Prime Minister Dr Mario da Graca Machungo said when he replied to a Radio Mozambique reporter's question as to whether he expected serious political and social turmoil in the country because of the PRE's [Economic Rehabilitation Program] negative impact on certain sections of the population.

Prime Minister Machungo said there were problems in 1986 arising from disastrous economic management because the state fixed prices without a real basis. He

said, quote, we fixed the price of everything, unquote. The prime minister explained that it was this disastrous management that transformed the Mozambican economy into a barter economy, when it should have been a commercial economy.

The Mozambican official recalled that the metical lacked value, and he gave the example of the fisherman who preferred to exchange his fish for a pair of blue jeans.

[Begin Machungo recording] To what will a barter economy lead?

We must correct all those errors. We had tremendous deficits in the state general budget. We had a welfare state that took care of its citizens. The state fully saw to the citizens' needs. It just could not be. If I have a headache, the state will take care of me. Whether I work or not, the state looks after me. This just could not be. We have had to change many things, and we have done so fully aware that we are changing properly.

The process of change is naturally met with many demands. There is resistance to the new circumstances. There are people who benefitted from the previous situation but no longer do.

Rents are an example. They were unrealistic. What was the reason for fixing rents? When we proposed change, there were many people who did not like it because they were affected. They did not like it, but those fixed rents were neither financially nor economically realistic. It was necessary to make things work correctly, in conformity with objective economic laws. [end recording]

Although Mozambican Prime Minister Dr Mario da Graca Machungo also recognized that the PRE negatively affects certain sections of the population, he warned that state charity is not about to return. We are going to create conditions for people to work and earn their living, he said.

Dr Mario da Graca Machungo revealed that inflation currently runs at about 30 percent, adding that it went above 170 percent in 1986.

Namibia

SWAPO Names Candidate for Assembly Chairman

MB2011195689 Windhoek Domestic Service
in Afrikaans 1900 GMT 20 Nov 89

[Text] The South-West African People's Organization's [SWAPO] Central Committee has announced that Mr Hage Geingob, the party's director of elections, has been nominated as the party's candidate for chairman of the constituent assembly, which meets for its first session tomorrow.

At a special meeting of the party central committee this weekend, Secretary for Information and Publicity Hidipo Hamutenya was nominated as deputy chairman, and Mr Joshua Hoebebe as party (?spokesman).

According to the proclamation on the constituent assembly, SWAPO President Sam Nujoma will be acting chairman of the opening session. One of the first tasks of the session will be to choose a chairman by a simple majority.

First Constituent Assembly Session Opens 21 Nov

*MB2111103689 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1030 GMT 21 Nov 89*

[By Carmen Honey]

[Text] Windhoek, Nov 21, SAPA—Roars of "Viva SWAPO" [South-West African People's Organization] and "Viva PLAN" [People's Liberation Army of Namibia] and ululations from an excited crowd greeted SWAPO's President Mr Sam Nujoma when he arrived at the Tintenpalast in Windhoek on Tuesday morning to open the first sitting of the Constituent Assembly.

Crowds of journalists and supporters swarmed towards Mr Nujoma, surrounded by several bodyguards, as he made his way up the steps of the historic building with just his raised fist visible above the sea of heads.

A beaming Democratic Turnhalle Alliance chairman, Mr Dirk Mudge, flashing his party's victory V-sign, also received a warm welcome from his supporters in the crowd.

"It's so wonderful," one SWAPO supporter was heard repeating over and over.

Women in the throng reserved a special cheer for Ms Gertrud Kandanga, chairperson of the SWAPO Women's Council and Central committee member, wearing a stunning Herero dress in her party's colours of blue, red and green. She is one of five women in the Constituent Assembly.

As the newly elected members took their seats, a number of familiar faces from the transitional government were recognisable among the many new members.

Seated beside each other were the United Democratic Front's Mr Justus Garoeb, Mr Jannie de Wet of Action Christian National, the National Patriotic Front's Mr Moses Katjiuongua and leader of the Federal Convention, Mr Hans Diergaardt.

At 1015 Mr Nujoma entered the Landesrat (Debating Chamber), bowed to the assembly and introduced Dr Zephania Kameeta, member and Bishop of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, who opened the proceedings with a prayer.

"The history and destination of nations is in your hands, O Lord," Dr Kameeta prayed.

"You were together with us during the long, long nights of suffering, humiliation and exploitation. You never left us alone.

"And now we pray that you walk together with us in the daylight ... for the sake of your people in this country, Lord bring us together ... reconcile us, give us wisdom, so that the decisions taken in this house can lay the foundation for a sound, free and happy future for all your people in this country."

After the opening prayer, Mr Nujoma, acting chairman, called the assembly to order and asked for nominations for the position of chairman.

The United Nations special representative, Mr Martti Ahtisaari of Finland, and his deputy, Mr Legwaila Joseph Legwaila, attended the proceedings on behalf of the UN.

The administrator-general, Mr Louis Pienaar, was represented by his chief director, Mr Kobus Bauermeister, while the head of the South African Interests Office In Windhoek, Mr Willem Retief, represented Pretoria.

According to a SWABC [South-West African Broadcasting Corporation] radio news report, the judge-president of Namibia, Mr Justice Hans Berker, and representatives from France, West Germany, the Organisation for African Unity, Spain, the Soviet Union, the United States and Britain were guests at the session.

SWAPO's Geingob Elected Chairman

*MB2111112389 Johannesburg Domestic Service
in English 1100 GMT 21 Nov 89*

[Text] SWAPO's [South-West African People's Organization] election director, Mr Hage Geingob, has been elected chairman of the Constituent Assembly, which will write a constitution for an independent Namibia.

Mr Geingob takes over the chair from the SWAPO leader, Mr Sam Nujoma, who chaired the opening of the assembly at the Tintenpalast this morning.

A crowd of several hundred people attended the opening of the assembly in Windhoek to witness the final steps towards independence of the former mandate territory.

During proceedings, Mr Nujoma thanked the administrator general, Mr Louis Pienaar, for his cooperation leading up to the elections and wished him an enjoyable stay in Namibia until the country gained independence. He also congratulated UNTAG [UN Transition Assistance Group] on a job well done.

Leader of Action Christian National, Mr Janie de Wet, said that the white population was an integral part of the political ecology of Namibia and that it would be a privilege to contribute to the process of independence.

The assembly has been adjourned until 1400.

Departments Negotiate Use of Military Bases

*MB2011202089 Windhoek Domestic Service
in Afrikaans 1900 GMT 20 Nov 89*

[Text] The Department of Civic Affairs and Manpower is currently negotiating with various state departments in Namibia over the maintenance and use of military bases in the territory.

Department Secretary Mr Sakkie van der Merwe said a start has been made with the dismantling of some of the bases, with equipment being stored for later use.

He added that no final decision has yet been made on the future of permanent bases currently being used by the South-West African Police and the UN Transition Assistance Group.

UN To Monitor SADF Remaining in Civilian Posts

*MB2111133289 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1227 GMT 21 Nov 89*

[Text] Windhoek Nov 21 SAPA—No definite date has been set for the withdrawal of South African Defence Force [SADF] soldiers engaged in key civilian functions in Namibia, the deputy commander of the United Nations military component, Brig Daniel of Kenya, said in Windhoek on Tuesday.

In the latest UN radio broadcast through the SWABC [South-West African Broadcasting Corporation], Brig Opande said in SADF members would be replaced gradually by personnel from the UN World Health Organisation, UNICEF and the UN Development Programme.

Brig Opande said that after Friday, the UN would continue to monitor the activities of SADF personnel performing civilian functions in the spheres of air traffic control, medicine, teaching and administration.

Arrangements were being made to replace them within a reasonable period.

Brig Opande said the last 1500 SADF troops from Namibia were being pulled out.

The Grootfontein SADF convoy was moving south through Upington, and the Oshivelo convoy west to Walvis Bay.

Brig Opande said the SADF's 61 Mechanised Battalion in Namibia would be stationed at Walvis Bay, while the battalion presently in Walvis Bay would return to South Africa.

Nujoma Receives Nigerian Foreign Minister

*AB1911160389 Lagos Domestic Service in English
1500 GMT 19 Nov 89*

[Text] Nigeria has been commended for the unflinching support she gave to SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] during the preindependence

Namibian elections. SWAPO's president, Mr Sam Nujoma, who gave the commendation, said without Nigeria's support, the nationalist struggle for an independent Namibia would have been postponed. Mr Nujoma was exchanging views with the external affairs minister, Major General Ike Nwachukwu, who was in Windhoek to show Nigeria's solidarity with the people of Namibia on their victory.

Responding, Gen Nwachukwu congratulated Namibians and UNTAG [United Nations' Transition Assistance Group] for the successful manner in which the election was conducted. He promised to encourage more Nigerians to serve in the technical aid corps scheme because the members had performed creditably in their countries of posting.

Nujoma To Encourage Foreign Investment, Assistance

*MB2011200289 Windhoek Domestic Service
in Afrikaans 1900 GMT 20 Nov 89*

[Text] South-West African People's Organization President Mr Sam Nujoma says he will encourage foreign investment in an independent Namibia. Mr Nujoma said the country needs capital in order to create an infrastructure for health services, agriculture, and education.

He said Namibia also needs foreign assistance because the territory does not have the necessary manpower. He added that an independent Namibia would not repeat the mistakes of other African countries.

Zimbabwe

Mugabe Urges Leaders 'To Shun Selfishness'

*MB1811185889 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1742 GMT 18 Nov 89*

[Text] Centenary Nov 18 SAPA—Zimbabwe's independence was not an opportunity for a few people to accumulate wealth and called on leaders to shun selfishness and commit themselves fully to national development programmes, President Robert Mugabe said on Saturday, ZIANA, the national news agency reports. [sentence as received]

Addressing about 5,000 people in Shona at the reburial at a local Heroes Acre of 22 freedom fighters who died in Zimbabwe's seven-year guerrilla war that culminated in independence in 1980, he said people should serve the nation without looking for personal gain.

"We must put public interest above personal interest. We must work for the people and the whole nation with the same selflessness with which the fallen heroes fought for our independence.

"Our independence is not an opportunity for a few individuals to enrich themselves. That is not what the heroes died for," he said adding that next year, the government would embark on a massive resettlement programme.

Plans 'Massive Resettlement Program'

*AB2011143689 Dakar PANA in English 0834 GMT
20 Nov 89*

[Text] Centenary (Zimbabwe) 20 Nov (ZIANA/PANA)—Zimbabwean President Robert Mugabe Saturday said his government would embark on a massive resettlement programme in 1990 to redress the present unequal land distribution.

Mugabe added that the government might consider re-possessing under-utilised farms, particularly from the black small-scale farmers.

He was addressing about 5,000 people near Centenary, some 200 kilometres north of Harare at the re-burial ceremony of 22 freedom fighters who died during Zimbabwe's liberation struggle.

The land distribution programme had been fully addressed due to various reasons including constitutional ones, inadequate resources available to government and the need to lay adequate infrastructure on the land before moving people onto it, he said.

"We are going to take urgent steps to redress the unequal land distribution. We are going to embark on a massive resettlement programme and we hope those who have the land, that is commercial farmers, and those in the purchase area, co-operate with us on this," he said.

He told the crowd that the objective of the liberation struggle had been principally aimed at redressing the imbalances in the distribution of land and other inequalities.

Ghana

BBC Views Concern for Sep Coup Plotters' Fate

AB2011204889 London BBC World Service in English
1709 GMT 20 Nov 89

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Despite the release of the official report of inquiry into the September plot to assassinate Ghana head of state, Flight Lieutenant Rawlings, there's still some concern over the fate of those imprisoned for their involvement. Eight people were named in the report. One is now dead and two others are on the run. The chief culprit identified in the report, Major C.K. Quarshigah, used to be one of the head of state's closest aides. But questions are being asked about what the Ghana Government would do next. From Accra, Elisabeth Blunt reports:

[Begin Blunt recording] Over the years, Ghanaians have become used to plots and rumors of plots. But this case is unusual; perhaps, because of Quarshigah himself, an old friend of Flight Lt Rawlings and from the same part of the country. This time, the authorities have gone out of their way to explain their actions, taking the unprecedented step of publishing a long summary of the reports of a military committee of inquiry. Findings (?as damning) as those in the reports would normally be followed by a court martial, but Army sources stress that this case is highly political and it is a political decision whether or not to proceed against Quarshigah, either at a court martial or at a special tribunal. Indeed, some observers think that Flight Lt Rawlings may be unwilling to provide Quarshigah with a platform from which he could appeal to the support of young soldiers just as Rawlings himself did in 1979.

Meanwhile, officials are especially keen to stress that the plot involved no one of a really senior rank. Rumors had swept Accra that the former Army commander, Lieutenant General Arnold Quainoo was among those affected. But Gen Quainoo is now making himself highly visible, inaugurating development projects and addressing seminars, as if to prove that he is alive and well and under no kind of restriction. [end recording]

Guinea

France Cancels Country's Debt 16 Nov

AB1711130089 Conakry Domestic Service in French
0645 GMT 17 Nov 89

[Text] France yesterday cancelled Guinea's debt of Fr1.63 billion—that is, 160 billion Guinean francs. This debt cancellation is the outcome of President Francois Mitterand's undertaking during the Dakar summit to completely write off the debts owed France by the 35 least developed countries. Today, that matter is settled. The good news was announced by the French ambassador to Guinea.

Guinea-Bissau

President Vieira Interviewed on Foreign Relations

PM2011141289 London AL-HAWADITH in Arabic
17 Nov 89 pp 38-39

[Interview with President Brigadier General Bernardo Vieira Joao by Milhim Karam in Paris; date, place not given]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] Milhim Karam: What is the status of ties between your state and the Arab world?

President Vieira: So far our country is unknown in the Arab world. This is why when I visited Egypt I asked President Husni Mubarak to introduce us to the Arab states, because although we have diplomatic relations with a number of these states, it is not talked about and the press does not say much about our country. [passage omitted]

Milhim Karam: Does your state have ties with many of the world's states?

President Vieira: We have ties with all states except South Africa and Israel.

Milhim Karam: Are you determined not establish relations with these two states?

President Vieira: As long as racial discrimination continues in South Africa, the establishment of relations with it is impossible. And as long as Israel occupies Arab territories, nothing will prompt us to establish diplomatic relations with it.

Milhim Karam: Is there internal opposition to the regime within your state?

President Vieira: No. Officially there is no opposition in our country. But in Lisbon I heard that a group has started gathering to form a nucleus of opposition and, as you know, differences and divisions exist everywhere.

Milhim Karam: What is your opinion of the Palestinian problem?

President Vieira: In my view, the Palestinian problem is a difficult, multifaceted, and delicate. But I believe that the world as a whole can unite and cooperate to reach a decision leading to an end to that problem, whose continuation distresses all friends and peace-loving people. Therefore we believe that the convening of an international conference on Palestine—with the participation of some of the major states—would effectively lead to a settlement. [passage omitted]

Milhim Karam: As a nonaligned state, do you have cordial relations with the United States and the Soviet Union?

President Vieira: Yes. We have excellent relations with Moscow and Washington. [passage omitted]

Portugal's President Soares Arrives 20 Nov*AB2011221389 Paris AFP in French 1831 GMT
20 Nov 89*

[Text] Bissau, 20 Nov (AFP)—Mario Soares, the Portuguese head of state, arrived this afternoon in Bissau for a 5-day official visit to the country at the invitation of President Joao Bernardo Vieira. Upon arrival, Mr Soares told newsmen that the relations between his country and Guinea-Bissau are excellent and that these relations "are historic ones." Today, Mr Soares will have a first round of talks with his Bissau counterpart before going tomorrow to Bafata and Gabu Provinces in the eastern part of the country. He will then go to Cacheu, in the north, a city founded by the Portuguese in 1588 and then to Bubaque, in the south.

Various activities will take place during this visit, including decoration ceremonies, the inauguration of a plastic factory, an exhibition of Portuguese literature, and a book fair.

On Thursday, the two heads of state will sign a final communique that will officially end this state visit.

Amnesty Announced; 1986 Coup Plotters To Benefit*AB1911095589 Dakar PANA in English 0845 GMT
19 Nov 89*

[Text] Bissau, 19 Nov (ANG/PANA)—Guinea-Bissau President Joao Bernado Vieira has announced amnesty for some prisoners and the reduction by half of the sentences of some others. He did not state the number or category of prisoners involved.

The president made the announcement in a speech to mark the 30th anniversary of his activities in the ruling African Party for Independence. The occasion on Thursday also marked the 25th anniversary of the establishment of the country's revolutionary armed forces.

Commenting on the move, Minister of Justice Nicandro Pereira Barreto said it was a humane gesture by the president, adding that common criminals were not going to benefit from the gesture.

Observers in Bissau said that some of those who took part in the coup attempt of 17 October 1986 could benefit from the amnesty. Several of those who took part in the coup, including former Vice-President Paulo Correia, were executed.

Niger**President Addresses Rally, Outlines Foreign Policy***AB1711130689 Niamey Domestic Service in French
0600 GMT 17 Nov 89*

[Excerpt] General Ali Saibou, chairman of the Higher Council of National Orientation [CSON] and head of

state, yesterday afternoon ended his election campaign with a visit to Niamey Commune. The campaign had taken the head of state to all the chief towns of Niger's regional departments. After the very warm welcome given him by the people of Niamey yesterday morning, the chairman of the National Movement of the Development Society, in the afternoon, presided over a public rally at the traditional wrestling arena where thousands of Niamey citizens had gathered. Addressing the people, Gen Ali Saibou centered his speech on cooperation and foreign policy. In this regard, he reaffirmed the cardinal points of Niger's foreign policy, which is based on a fruitful and mutually beneficial cooperation:

[Begin Saibou recording] Before you people of Niamey who are privileged witnesses of our actions towards the outside world, I hereby reaffirm determination to defend our country's interests, to safeguard its security and its integrity, and to pursue a policy of peace and concord with all countries. Our foreign policy will continue to be based on the principles and ideals enshrined in the Charters of the United Nations, the OAU, and the Nonalignment Movement. We shall significantly contribute to the fight of all peoples against colonialism, racism, and apartheid. We shall work for the building of a united Africa and for the instauration of a new and more just world economic order. Thus we shall be contributing to the advent of a world peace, justice, solidarity, and human dignity.

In regard, it is our ardent hope that brotherly understanding and coexistence will be restored between Senegal and Mauritania, for the greater happiness of their peoples. [applause] It was in this spirit that as soon as I became head of state, I made a point to pay personal visits to some friendly countries in Africa and in the rest of the world. I started such visits with our immediate neighbors as well as our traditional partners, first among whom is France. [applause] Each of these countries demonstrated to me its openness and its willingness to help us which are necessary for the pursuit and the strengthening of fruitful and mutually beneficial cooperation. They are all aware that particularly democracy is already a reality in Niger. They are aware that the political development which we have embarked upon will generate creative initiatives and ideas capable of ensuring a sound and balanced development for our country. From all our friends and partners, we expect firm and concrete commitment to our goals so that we can overcome the difficult time we are presently passing through and to give our country the necessary means for its total development. For our part, we remain faithful to our friends. We shall honor all our commitments and we shall fulfill our duties of solidarity toward our brothers of southern Africa and the Middle East. In this direction, we congratulate the South-West African People's Organization for its brilliant victory in Namibia. [applause] This victory is a decisive step toward the total sovereignty of that friendly country. [end recording] [passage omitted]

END OF

FICHE

DATE FILMED

22 Nov 1989

